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The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, —PERSEVERE.— Editor and Proprietor.

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Select Poetry.

THE SONG OF LABOR.

Ho! idling drones of this teeming earth,
Make way for the sons of toil,
Who redeem the promise implied by birth,
And live not by theft or spoil;
Faith clings to their manly and honest grasp,
And brightens their eager glance,
And lordlings quake, like the trembling asp,
As the sons of toil advance.

With a stalwart arm and trenchant blade
The forests are cleared away,
And labor laughs, as with hoe and spade
It delves in the virgin clay;
Whate'er it touches it turns to gold—
Fair fruitful fields appear
Where deserts moaned in days of old,
And knew not the harvest's cheer.

There's a magic charm in the toiler's hand—
And all but creative might—
Which a thought can clothe and a dream expand,
Till they burst on the gazer's sight,
In temples fair, and in fabrics strange—
The triumphs of plastic art;
Which can give to Science its widest range,
And to Commerce its golden mart.

The stately ship, which in pride careers
O'er the wilds of the pathless sea,
And the mystic needle by which she steers,
Brave toiler were made by thee;
The freight she bears is thy gathered store,
From the mountain and field and mine—
From the forest shade, from the pearl strewn shore
And the caverned depths of brine.

Thou'st built the palace and sacred fane,
And fashioned the kingly crown:
The cities which smile upon hill and plain,
And forts to defend or frown.
The broad canal and the iron rail,
And the lightning's nerve like wire,
Which can thrill with thoughts or in sadness wail,
Like the struggle of Apollo's lyre.

The household gods in the lowly home,
Are sacred made by thee;
They are dear as the perfumed amber-foam,
To the gods of the sounding sea.
The things of use, and of courtly show,
Spring alike from thy cultured skill;
Then assert thy rights, and let rulers know
The might of the toiler's will.

Ho! idling drones of this teeming earth,
Make way for the son's of toil,
Who redeem the pledge implied by birth,
And live not by theft and spoil;
Faith clings to their manly and honest grasp,
And brightens their eagle-glance,
And lordlings quake like the trembling asp,
When the sons of toil advance.

A Select Story.

From Porter's Spirit of the Times.

HOW WE FELL OUT;
—OR.—
THE WAY I LOST MY WIFE.

BY J. S. MYTH, ESQ.

It is useless to tell you that last summer was an excessively hot one: and you can imagine with what joy I hailed the proposition of Charley Bouncer, in the early part of July, when that 'jolly old sun' was spreading himself to make the most uncomfortable, to spend a few weeks in the very quiet and antediluvian village of Red Bank. The temptations of this place were fresh fish, soft shell crabs, fine peaches, and other fruit; but most of all, the bright laughing eyes and rich auburn curls of Clara Harrington, with whom we had both fallen desperately in love, during our sojourn there the preceding summer.—Clara was the daughter of our landlady, a talkative old lady, who used to enliven our long twilights with tender reminiscences of poor Mr. H., of his trials and sufferings, and Mrs. Micawber like, 'she never deserted him.' All these we listened to for the sake of her daughter, the most bewitching, tantalizing, heart-crushing little being in existence. Now, Charley and I were most excellent friends, although in love with the same person; so contrary to the old established custom of pistols and coffee, we agreed to a fair trial of our powers of fascination, during our sojourn in the country, and at the end of that time, the victim should stand a champagne supper, no unfair advantage was to be taken, and the agreement being written and duly signed, we packed our carpet-bags, fishing tackle, bathing dresses, &c., and bid farewell for a time, to the dust and heat of New York.

On arriving at Red Bank, we took an observation; that is, took a drink, just to see what me might expect in the shape of potables, and found a loss; the twelve months had made no improvement on their Jersey lightning; so we sent back an order to Jules, Rabin & Co., for something better adapted to our constitutions, leaving the fiery beverage of the country to better pickled throats than ours. Finding the inhabitants of Willow Cottage well, and delighted to see us, (Miss Clara in a most impartial manner,) I took a stroll over to Joe Taylor's to purchase a turnout; for you know that Jersey is a great place for fast horses, and as Charley had brought down his brown horse, it would not do for me to be out of fashion. Charley said I better buy where I was acquainted, for the Jersey traders were far-famed for being among the smartest jockies in the country; but I prided myself on a judge, was obstinate, and insisted on having my own way.

Joe had always a stock of horses on hand to trade or sell; in fact he hardly ever drives the same horse twice. The bar-room, as usual, was full of loafers talking horse, and always on hand when drinks were bet for the crowd. Joe was delighted to see me, and all the more so, when he found out my business, so he stood treat, and led the way to the stables.

"There's a nice little boy," said he, hitting a half-starved looking mare a slap that almost made her jump into her feed-box; "a good traveller, head up, and as sound as a nut."

"What is that lump?" said I, pointing to a very suspicious bunch on her fetlock's joint.

"Oh," replied Joe, "that's nothing; another hoss kicked her on to it."

"Humph," says I, "let's look a little further."

"Perhaps you would like a tall, showy hoss," said Joe, pointing to a horse that the man might have sworn was fourteen feet high, and not perjure himself much either. But as the animal seemed to be merely in the stocks as it were, all ribs and stays, I thought it would require too much time and capital to finish him, so we pressed on to the next. This was a very nice looking little horse, of a dark bay color, small head, well set on, black mane, tail and legs; in fact, just about such a horse as I wanted. He seemed to be all right, except a hollowness over his eyes, a good many grey hairs about his head, and a hard, dry feeling about the muscles, that seemed to indicate he had fully arrived at the years of discretion.

"How old do you call that horse? Joe," said I.

"Six, going on seven," replied he, "and a mighty nice hoss he is, too; but I'll let you judge for yourself; you know all about hosses, and there's no use trying to take you in.

"Not very easily," replied I, mightily pleased with Joe's opinion of my ability, and opening the horse's mouth with all the air of a man that seemed to know what he was about. Sure enough, I found his teeth marked seven, as plain as any print in Youatt.

"He looks older," said I, "but his teeth are all right. Hitch him up, Joe, and let's try him."

Away we went. The little horse traveled well, and seemed to have a moderately tender mouth. (I have a horse that pulls your arms off every time you take him.) So, agreeing as to the price, Joe stood another drink, and we returned. Joe offered to give a warrant that the horse was just what he said; but he seemed so honest about it, that I told him it was no matter, and asked him to send him around to the saddler's to get a harness. I now flattered myself that I had bought a horse in Jersey, and had not been cheated. My satisfaction, however, was of short duration. The saddler put on a very queer look when I came up with my purchase.

"Been buying a new hoss?" said he, looking at him all over.

"Yes," said I, rather exultingly, "and quite reasonable, too."

"Ah," said he, "how old do you call him?"

"Seven years," replied I, confidently.

"How do you know?"

"By his teeth," said I, beginning to get a little riled, for I thought the man took me for a greenhorn.

"His teeth!" said the saddler, bursting into a laugh; "his teeth were filed down, burnt over, in Freehold, seven years ago; and I'll bet you drinks for all Red Bank, that the hoss is not a day less than fourteen years old. Why, he has been owned by fifty different persons in as many weeks, and the man who got stuck on him last, couldn't get rid of him no how, so he left him to Joe's to pay for a week's board. I rather think, stranger, that you are hardly up to trading hosses in Jersey. You may do in York, but when you come down here you must cut your eye-teeth a little sharper."

Farewell to all pride; farewell to all pretensions to a knowledge of horses. I had been taken in with a most villainous "screw," fourteen years old. Oh, shade of Youatt!—I however ordered a harness and buggy, and sent the horse back to Joe's to be kept till called for, in fond hopes that I might come across as green a man as myself to purchase him; for I really consider selling or trading a "screw," just as bad as stealing umbrellas.

All this while our double flirtation went on well enough; we both had our ups and downs, our shadows and sunshine, just as the caprice of a pretty girl of eighteen dictated. Our summer vacation was nearly over, and as yet, neither of us seemed to have gained any advantage, so we got up a pic-nic at Long Branch, and determined to decide the momentous question on that day. "But who shall take Clara?" said I. "This will decide," said Charley, whirling a cent in the air. "Heads," I cried, and heads it was. I could have kissed the cent, but Charley put it back in his pocket, and whistling a doleful air, walked into the house. The day for our excursion arrived, as fine and fair a day as could have been desired. All things were ready at an early hour, and Clara seemed to be perfectly satisfied with her chaperon. My new horse had been several days in the stable, and really looked quite juvenile, as he pawed up the turf in front of the door. Charley said he would go as baggage wagon, as he did not care about taking a lady. So after loading him down with all kinds of eatables, and getting in and out a dozen times for articles that could not be dispensed with, we got under way.

Now, the wise and economical people in these parts, had built several bridges across the Navesink, only wide enough for a single team, except a small turn-out in the middle, and over one of these well-planned bridges we had to pass. My horse was very fresh and lively, and we were just fairly on the bridge, when he showed a new trick, by trying to take the bit in his teeth, and bolt; but by dint of coaxing and a firm hand, I got him to the turn-out, there to wait for a team of mules that had just driven on the other end. At this moment Charley's high-stepping horse struck the bridge behind us, and came on at a furious rate; away went my horse as though he had been made of gun-cotton, and Charley had been a spark of fire, instead of a disappointed spark of the young girl beside me. "Hold on," shouted the man with the mules. All very well for him to say hold on, but you might as well have tried to stop a razor-back whale, first struck, as stop that horse. I felt the cold chills run down my back, and told Clara to take a firm hold of the seat, brace herself, and not scream; gave one more desperate pull—thought of my pet grey-hounds, and new shooting-tackle, and all the fine sport I should miss, shut both eyes and gave myself up to fate.

The first thing I remember after these pleasant sensations, was waking in a darkened room, various bottles, phials, wine-glasses, tumblers, &c., besides a queer feeling in my upper story, left me the impression that some one had been hurt, or sick. A quiet old lady came forward and told me to lay still and get some sleep, which advice I considered entirely superfluous, as I was too weak to move, and thought I had slept a week already.—Presently I heard a voice, and Charley came in on tip-toe, his face beaming with smiles. "Oh, my dear fellow," said he, "I am glad to see you yourself again. You must have had a hard time of it, sir. Crazy, sir, crazy as a bed-bug; would hollow whoa, and talked all kinds of nonsense; but you are all right now; you'll soon be around again. And now my boy, I have some news I am going to tell you. Ned, my boy, I have just been married to Clara, and she is waiting outside to see you." "The deuce you have," said I, "now I don't call that fair. Don't you remember our contract? and here you have been and done it while a body was sick a-bed, and crazy to boot. Now I really do not think it fair."—"My dear fellow, how can you talk so; did you not break the contract by trying to run away with her, in the first place, and if you had not fallen out, where should I have been now?"

Clara now opened the door and came in, looking so happy and contented, that I could not find it in my heart to be angry, so, finding that nothing could be made by being sick, with the help of my kind friends, and careful nursing, I got well. I have now a pleasant home with Charley and his wife; we made a very happy trip, and often have a good laugh over our adventures. Clara has promised to let Charley go down with me to Squan for duck-shooting, and if we have any adventures, I'll let you know them. I forgot to say that I have got rid of my young horse. He luckily broke his neck at the time I lost my wife; and it is only after a hearty supper and a bottle of Heidsick, that I am troubled with any visions of him.

Interesting Miscellany.

Colonel Butler and the Inebriate.

THE BATTLE OF WYOMING.

Who is there that has read Campbell's beautiful poem, "Gertrude of Wyoming," and not risen from its perusal with feelings the most bitter, a hatred the most intense, toward the band of white and red savages who laid waste and depopulated that beautiful valley. Yet it is more than probable that, could the facts be divested of those distorted positions and extravagant coloring which the excited fancies of the fugitives gave them, we should find much that has rendered the story one of the most thrilling on record, to be mere fable. Enough is true, however, to stir up the blood and awaken the liveliest emotions of anguish, in perusing the history of the valley, as written by an unbiassed and careful pen. Replete with incident, it has furnished the pencil of the artist with innumerable objects, full of action and bold relief; and among many others of thrilling interest the little circumstances represented in the engraving, will serve to convey an idea of the peculiar position of some of the actors in that memorable fight and rout. When the enemy consisting of eleven hundred tories and Indians, under the command of Col. John Butler, arrived in the vicinity of the valley, they found it undefended by any force which could be considered respectable, and, feeling secure of their prey, they made their head quarters at a fortified house called Wintermoot's fort, sent out scouts and foraging parties, and gave themselves up to riot and debauchery. The inhabitants, finding themselves deserted by Congress, and thrown upon their own exertions to defend their homes from the torch, and themselves, their wives and children, from the tomahawks of the savages, resolved as the only hope of success, to march out and attack the foe while lulled in fanciful security. Their whole force, consisting of about three hundred old men and boys, divided into six companies, and under command of Col. Zebulon Butler, who happened to be in the valley at the time, marched out of Forty Fort. The women, children, and a few old men, were left in the fort to await with feelings of the most intense anxiety, the issue of a battle on which depended their lives. The little force was joined by the justices of the courts, and every male inhabitant capable of bearing arms, and marched forward to the contest, strong in determination, if not in numbers. The object was to surprise the enemy in his camp, and gain by stratagem what they lacked in strength. Col. John Butler was not to be caught napping, however, and although encamped in a very irregular manner, and exposed to sudden surprise, yet his scouts had informed him of the march of the little army, and when they arrived in the vicinity of Wintermoot's, they found his line drawn up prepared to receive them. There was no alternative but to fight, and the little force was wheeled into line and harangued by their brave commander. "Men," said he, "yonder is the enemy. The fate of the Hardings tells us what we have to expect if defeated. We come out to fight not only for liberty, but for life itself, and what is dearer, to preserve our homes from conflagration and our women and children from the tomahawk.—Stand firm the first shock, and the Indians will give away. Every man to his duty."

It was about four o'clock of a hot, sultry afternoon, when the battle commenced by an attack on the enemy's left wing. The contest was short, sharp and bloody. For half an hour it was kept up with the utmost spirit and determination, and promised success to the Americans, but an unfortunate mistake of an order threw the victory into the hands of the enemy. Colonel Dennison, who commanded the American left, finding the Indians who opposed were outflanking him and getting into his rear, gave the order to "fall back," in order to change his position. This was understood as an order to retreat, and was repeated with increasing emphasis along the line. Fatal error! A few moments more and the enemy's left, which was composed of tories, would have given way, and the Indians would have retreated also. The damage was irretrievably done, however, and no exhortations or commands, could rally the broken division. The Indians sprang from their coverts in a cloud and fell upon the retreating Americans, cutting them down by scores; and now commenced that fearful massacre which makes the blood run chilled through the veins as we read. Desperation lent wings to the flying fugitives, while "fury raged and shuddering pity quit the sanguine field."

Finding his efforts to rally the retreating Americans unavailing, and hoping to be able to collect a sufficient number to defend the fort until assistance could arrive, Col. Zebulon Butler who had exposed himself to the fiercest of the battle without regard to his personal safety, turned his horse's head in that direction, and hastened forward to the garrison. As he was speeding along the road toward the fort, he overtook an Indian warrior in pursuit of one of his men, who, almost exhausted, would in a few moments have yielded, from utter exhaustion, his scalp to the knife of his pursuer. Having lost his sword, or there being no time to use it, Butler was compelled to pass the Indian without attacking him. The danger was too imminent to allow him to stop for the man, and was obliged to pass him also. Despair gave momentary strength and renewed activity, however, to the latter, and springing forward he seized the long tail of the Colonel's horse with the grip of a vice, and held on with the tenacity of death. The Indian still continued to pursue, hoping, probably, that something would "turn up" to his advantage. Something did turn up, but not as he anticipated.

It happened in the morning, when the little force of defenders marched out to the contest, one of the number having, in his endeavors to raise his latent courage, indulged too freely in his libations, had laid down by the side of a fallen tree and fell asleep while his comrades marched forward and left him.—While his friends were selling their lives in defence of their homes, their wives and children, their all—he was snugly sleeping by the side of the road, a mile from the scene of strife. The stupor had worn off, however, and as Butler came up, he was rubbing his eyes to endeavor to clear up the mist which enshrouded his faculties. Perceiving at a glance the state of the case, Col. Butler, as he passed the spot, leaned forward and shouted to the man to kill the Indian. With a coolness which would have won him laurels in the battle, the inebriate, resting his elbow on the trunk of a fallen tree, took deliberate aim at the breast of the pursuer, and a moment after he rolled in the dust, dead. Then as if he had just discovered the relative position of affairs, he took to his heels and pushed onward at his utmost speed after the Colonel.

When the fort was invested by the enemy, a few days afterwards, and Butler found it untenable he managed to escape therefrom, and started for the army to bring relief to the garrison.

I Never Gossip.

Oh no, I never gossip! I have enough to take care of my own business without talking about the affairs of others, Mrs. Smith. Why there is Mrs. Crocker, she deals in scandal by the wholesale; it does seem to me as though that woman's tongue must be almost worn out; but no there's no danger of that. If everybody was like me there would not be much trouble in the world.—Oh no, I never gossip. But did you know that Miss Elliot had got a new silk dress, Mrs. Smith? You didn't! well she has; it's a real brocade; I saw it myself—I do say it's shameful for her to be so extravagant; I mean to give her a piece of my mind, Mrs. Smith. You believe her uncle gave it to her? Well I don't care if he did; why, its only two months since her father failed, and now, to see her dash out in such style, its a burning shame. I suppose she thinks she's going to catch young lawyer Stanhope, but I guess she'll find herself mistaken; he's got more sense than to be caught by her if she has got a brocade silk dress.

And there's the upstart dressmaker, Kate Manly, setting her cap for the doctor's son; the impertinence of some people is perfectly astonishing. I don't think she's any better than she ought to be, for my own part; I never did like her with her mild soft look, when any one's around; my word for it, she can look cross enough when there ain't; then she say's she's only seventeen! Goodness knows, she's as old as my Arabella Lucretia, and she's—well, I wont say how old, but she's more'n seventeen, and I aint ashamed to say so either; but I guess Dr. May's son will have more discretion than to think of marrying her.

Some folks call her handsome. Well I don't. She aint half as good looking as my daughter Jane. The way she does up her hair in such fly-away curls; and, if you believe it, Mrs. Smith, she actually had the impudence to tell me that she couldn't make her hair straight as my Maria Jane's. Impertinence! if she'd let curling irons alone, I'd risk but what her hair would be as straight as anybody's.

But what do you think of the minister's wife, Mrs. Smith? You like her! Well all I can say, is you've got a very peculiar taste. Why she's proud as Lucifer, been married a whole week and hasn't been to see me yet. You presume she hasn't had time? I don't see what the minister wanted to go out of town to get him a wife for, any way; and then above all things to get that little girlish looking thing. Why didn't he take one of his parishoners? There's my Arabella Lucretia would make him a better wife than he's got now. Then she's two years older than the minister? I should think it was a pity if I didn't know my daughter's age, Mrs. Smith! if some folks would mind their own business as I do, I'd thank them. —*Waverly Magazine.*

☞Excess of ceremony shows want of breeding; that civility is best which excludes all superfluous ceremony.

From the Home Journal.

Marriage.

Nature never did betray the soul that loved her; and nature tells men and women to marry. Just as the young man is entering upon life—just as he comes to independence and man's estate—just as the crisis of his being is to be solved, and it is to be seen whether he decide with the good, and the great, and the true, or whether he sink and be lost forever—matrimony gives him ballast and a right impulse. War with nature, and she takes a sure revenge. Tell a young man not to have an attachment that is virtuous, and he will have one that is vicious. Virtuous love, the honest love of a man for a woman he is about to marry, gives him an anchor, for his heart: something pure and beautiful for which to labor and live. And the woman, what a purple light it sheds upon her path; it makes life for no day dream, no idle hour, no painted shadow, no passing show, but something real earnest, worthy of heart and head. But most of us are cowards, and dare not think so; we lack grace; we are of little faith; our inward eye is dim and dark. The modern young lady must marry in style; the modern young gentleman marries a fortune. But in the meanwhile the girl grows into an old maid, and the youth takes chambers—ogles at the nursery maids, and becomes a man about town, a man whom it is dangerous to ask into your house, for his business is intrigue. The world might have had a happy couple; instead, it gets a woman fretful, nervous, fanciful, a plague to all around her.—He becomes a sceptic in all virtue; a corrupter of the youth of both sexes; a curse in whatever domestic circle he penetrates. Even worse may result. She may be deceived and may die of a broken heart.

He may rush from one folly to another; associate only with the vicious and depraved; bring disgrace and sorrow on himself and all around; and sink into an early grave. Our great cities show what become of men and women who do not marry. Worldly fathers and mothers advise not to marry till they can afford to support a wife, and the boys wickedly expend double the amount in low company. Hence it is, all wise men (like Franklin) advocate early marriages; and that all great men, with rare exceptions have been men that married young. Wordsworth had only one hundred pounds a year when he first married. Lord Eldon was so poor that he had to go to Clare market, London, to buy sprats for supper. Coleridge and Southey we can't find had any income at all when they got married. We question at any time whether Luther had more than fifty pounds a year. We blast humanity in its very dawn. Fathers, you say you teach your sons prudence—you do nothing of the kind; your worldly-wise and clever son is already ruined for life. You will find him at the faro table and at freelove circles. Your wretched worldly wisdom taught him to avoid the snare of marrying young, and soon—if he is not involved in embarrassments which will last a life—he is a blaze fellow—heartless, false, without a single generous sentiment or manly aim: he has—"No God, no Heaven, in the wide world!"

The President in 1900.

A cotemporary says that the boy is now living who will be President of the Republic in 1900. What his name is, or where he resides, he does not stop to inform us. He may at this moment be gathering pumpkins in Oregon, or peddling corn around Troy. Daniel Webster once made "a new suit of satinet" by selling catfish at a shilling a string. Wherever he may be, all unconscious of his high destiny, he feels the divinity that stirs within him, and grasps his book, thirsting for knowledge. His parents, as they answer his endless queries, rejoice at his developing intellect, yet little dream that his will be a great name among men, known wide as the world. Or perchance the hard hand of poverty, or the cold hand of orphanage, are moulding and training him for the patient effort, that self-reliance and resolute will, that fit him for great achievements.—He must pass through the school that prepares him for his high career. In his youth many a trial and wrong must break him to the hardness of life. In his manhood many hardships must be endured, many obstacles overcome, and rivals outstripped in the race; the voice of envy and detraction despised; and hatred and malice defied. Through such a school and training the President of 1900 will doubtless come, and is now coming. But from what condition in life, from what part of our broad land, no one can predict or know but Providence, who presides over the destinies of all nations.

Is there a Maelstrom?

This question is thus answered by a cotemporary:—

"Every school boy of the last century has been taught to believe that there is a wonderful vortex on the coast of Norway, with an eddy several miles in diameter, and that ships, and even huge whales, were sometimes dragged within its terrible liquid coils, and forever 'in ocean's awful depths.'" A correspondent of the *Scientific American* says:

"'I have been informed by a European acquaintance that the maelstrom has no existence. A nautical and scientific commission went out and sailed all around and all over where the maelstrom was said to be, but could not find it; the sea was as smooth where the whirlpool ought to be as any other part of the German ocean.'

"We presume the above is correct. The latest geographers and gazetteers barely allude to the maelstrom. Colton, in his large atlas, gives the site upon his map, but does not allude to it in his description of Norway.—Harper's *Gazetteer*, in its article on Norway, says, that 'among the numerous islands on the west coast there are violent and irregular currents, which render the coast navigation dangerous. Among these is the celebrated *Mal-Strom*, or Meskenaes-Strom, the danger from which has been greatly exaggerated, since it can, at nearly all times, be passed over by boats.' The romance of the maelstrom has been pretty effectually destroyed."

Politeness.

One of the English infidels was so struck with the politeness and good feeling manifested in St. Paul's writings, that he affirmed that if St. Paul had said that he himself had ever performed a miracle, he would believe it, because he deemed St. Paul too much of a gentleman to tell an untruth. Whatever we may think of this remark, we cannot but be struck with the power which politeness had over the infidel. And as this infidel is not an exception, it may be well to show some few of the advantages of being polite.

1. *We conform to the Scriptures.* If St. Paul taught politeness by his example—so did he in his writings. He tells us, "In honor we must prefer one another." Here is the great secret of politeness, viz: forgetfulness of self. In another place he says, "Be courteous," in other words—be polite.

2. *We make friends.* Nothing so wins upon strangers as true politeness. A little attention, shown in a stage, or in the cars, or at a public table, costs us very little. But what an effect it has upon the persons to whom the attention is shown. The pleased look, the grateful smile, show us we have gained a friend.

3. *We increase our usefulness.* One reason why ministers and good Christian people have no more influence, is on account of their sour face and forbidding countenance. They look as if they said—Keep away from me. But if they allow the vulgar to approach within reach of their majestic presence, there is a pompous manner or way they have, which prevents the hearts of others going out to them, and thus influence over such people is lost.

4. *It gives success.* Let any man who has goods to sell, or office to attain, be kind and polite, no sham—like that put on by the politicians—and his goods are sold, and his office reached, ten times sooner than the man who looks mad, and cuts you up as he cuts off his calicoes and clothes.

Politeness, of all things earthly, costs the least. But its power, it is not saying too much, is tremendous. The polite man, other things being anything like equal, will accomplish good in the world, over the rest of the world without this accomplishment.

A Constant Miracle.

The Bible itself, says Prof. Maclagan, is a standing and an astonishing miracle. Written, fragment by fragment, throughout the course of fifteen centuries, under different states of society and in different languages, by persons of the most opposite tempers, talents and conditions, learned and unlearned, prince and peasant, bond and free; cast into every form of instructive composition and good writing, history, prophecy, poetry, allegory, emblematic representation, judicious interpretation, literal statement, precept, example, proverbs, disquisition, epistle, sermon, prayer, in short, all rational shapes of human discourse, and treating, moreover, on subjects not obvious, but most difficult—its authors are not found like other writers, contradicting one another upon the most ordinary matters of fact and opinion, but are at harmony upon the whole of their sublime and momentous scheme.

Domestic Receipts.

We extract the following good-looking receipts from various numbers of *The Homestead:*

OYSTER SOUP, (fine!)—Take one quart of oysters and separate them from the liquor, wash them thoroughly in a pint of water, strain the liquor, add one pint of milk, some mace, nutmeg, and pepper, with three crackers pounded fine, add one-fourth pound of butter to the liquor, boil all together about five minutes, take it off the fire, when about to serve up the soup, put in the oysters and let all boil one minute. The soup will then be ready for the table; for each quart of oysters, a pint of milk must be added and every other ingredient in proportion to the quantity required. Three pints of oysters are sufficient for eight persons.

SCALLOPED OYSTERS.—Two quarts of oysters, eight soda crackers; butter a deep dish, sprinkle in cracker crumbs, then a layer of oysters; a little salt and pepper; little mace; bits of butter; wine glass of wine poured over the whole.

CRACKERS FOR THE SICK.—One pound of flour; one egg, *not beaten;* one tablespoon of yeast; one tablespoon of cream; a little salt; mix all together with milk to a stiff paste, and beat them twenty minutes with a rolling pin, to be rolled in small pieces round, separately, *very thin.*

CHARLES PUDDING, (fine!)—One cup of sugar; one cup of sweet milk; one egg; one tablespoon of melted butter; half a teaspoon of soda dissolved in the milk; teaspoon of cream of tartar sifted through the flour. Eat with wine sauce, and bake in a loaf.

APPLE FLOAT.—The white of two eggs well beaten; add to it, four spoonfuls of sugar, and six apples stewed, and drained until quite dry. These ingredients must be beaten a long time; add also a lemon to it. Then make either a soft or a hard custard, and put at the bottom of the dish, and lay the mixture on the top. Ornament with sugar mites.

APPLE PUDDING, (delicious!)—One pound of apples stewed and strained; one pound of sugar; six eggs; one pint of cream; six ounces of butter; glass of wine, and a little nutmeg. Paste on the bottom of the dish, and bake like a pie.

GATEAU DES POMMES.—Put three quarters of a pound of loaf sugar in a stew pan, with a pint of water, and when dissolved and ready to candy, take two pounds of apples pared and cored, the peel of a lemon, chopped very fine, and part of the juice. Boil it until quite stiff, and put in a mould; when turned out for use, stick it with blanched almond, and put a rich custard in the dish.

FINE MUFFINS.—One quart of milk, three eggs, teaspoon of salt; four tablespoons of yeast; flour to make it stiff enough for a batter; butter the size of an egg. The milk must be blood warm.

COOKIES.—Ten ounces of sugar, one quarter pound of butter, one egg, large teaspoon of saleratus, dissolved in two-thirds of a teacup of milk. They should be rolled very soft.

☞Nobody seems to have heard of that chap at Aberdeen, Miss., who just came home from a year's absence in Nicaragua. On his way up from the landing he met quite a number of ladies. After kissing his sister, &c., "Pray," said he, "are all the girls in Aberdeen married? I met Miss A——." "Why brother, Miss A—— isn't married." "Not married! Nor Miss B——? nor Miss C——? nor Miss,"—"Oh, pshaw! brother," said Sis—just beginning to catch the idea, "that's nothing but hoops."

MIND YOUR PRONUNCIATIONS.—A young gentleman of our acquaintance created quite a sensation a few evenings since while reading to a circle of young ladies a poetic effusion:—"To a beautiful Belle," by pronouncing the latter word in two syllables.

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, March 18, 1857.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,

Hon. WM. F. PACKER, of Lycoming.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,

Hon. ELLIS LEWIS, of Philadelphia.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

NIMROD STRICKLAND, of Chester.

To Delinquents!---Pay up.

All those indebted for the Globe, advertising and job work, are requested to settle their accounts at the earliest moment convenient—at least between this time and the first day of April, 1857. This notice is particularly intended for those whose accounts have been standing for two years and upwards.—There are few, if any of these, who could not pay their accounts at a moment's notice, without any difficulty; and we hope they will not wait for another asking. We, as a general thing, are not in the habit of dunning, but justice to others requires this to be done.—We pay cash regularly to our operators, as well as for type, paper, ink, and so on, and cannot recognize as friends, those persons who are so negligent as to leave their accounts run for several years, when they are abundantly able to pay. We like to do business in a business way, and hope to be seconded by our friends.

Money Registered, can be sent by mail at our risk.

Book Notices.

The Edinburgh Review, for January is received, and it deserves particular notice.

Contents: "Philip II. and his Times: Prescott and Motley;" "Human Longevity;" "Convocation;" "Ferguson's Hand-book of Architecture;" "Macaulay's History of England;" "Rights and Liabilities of Husband and Wife;" "French Society under the Directory;" "Scottish Lawyers and English Critics;" "Parliamentary Committees and Railway Legislation;" "India, Persia, and Afghanistan."

The London Quarterly is also on our table. Contents: "History and Antiquities of Northamptonshire;" "Ferns and their Portraits;" "Homer and his Successors in Epic Poetry;" "Rats;" "Salmon fishing, Breeding and Legislation;" "Lord Raglan;" "Life of Sir Charles Napier;" "Prospects, Political and Financial." Leonard Scott & Co., 79 Fulton St., N. Y.

☞ THE PENNSYLVANIA SCHOOL JOURNAL, whose monthly visits are received with welcome at our sanctum, is deserving of the highest encomiums. It is, we believe, the pioneer of Common School publications in the Commonwealth, and has earned the confidence and esteem of the hosts of supporters of our admirable system of popular education. It should, and we earnestly hope it does, circulate and is carefully read in every school district in the State.

The last number, being for the current month, is equal to its predecessors in the variety and usefulness of its contents.

DEAD LETTERS.—Postmaster General Campbell, in a recent report, states that the number of letters uncalled for or dead, is probably three millions, and it would seem absolutely proper that some measures should be adopted by the department to insure the delivery of these missives with greater certainty. $120,000 accrue to the post offices without their performance of the duty of delivering the letters. This matter has already been brought to the notice of the officials of the department, and probably the Postmaster General of the incoming administration will take the proper measures to amend an evil which is felt to be very unpleasant.

Postmaster Campbell.

The Philadelphia North American speaking of the retiring administration, pays the following compliment to Mr. Campbell, the late Postmaster General:

"The management of the Post Office Department can never give entire and universal satisfaction; for its ramifications reach every individual in the United States, and extend to other lands. But by his (Mr. Campbell's) untiring diligence, and ceaseless attention to the details of his office, by the different advantageous postal arrangements which he has made with other countries, and with distant parts of our own, and by the many wise and salutary regulations which he has introduced into the practical administration of his department, Mr. Campbell has well earned the reputation of an honest, faithful, and capable officer."

These comments are well deserved. During the four years Mr. Campbell has had charge of the Post Office Department, the business has been well and economically managed, and some excellent improvements have been introduced, the general convenience of which is acknowledged by the public.

SUPREME COURT.—Among the names that are mentioned favorably, in various sections of the State, in connexion with the Democratic Nomination for Supreme Court Judge, are the following:—

Hon. James Thompson, Erie.
Hon. Gaylord Church, Meadville.
Hon. Hopewell Hepburn, Pittsburg.
Hon. P. C. Shannon, do
Hon. Augustus Drum, do
Andrew Burke, Esq., do
Wm. A. Stokes, Esq., Greensburg.
Gen. J. B. Howell, Uniontown.
Hon. S. A. Gilmore, do
Hon. Charles R. Buckalew, Columbia.
Hon. Wm. Strong, Reading.
Hon. Thomas Cunningham, Beaver.

☞ Several editorial articles, and notices of new advertisements, have been crowded out this week.

The Investigation---Is the old man sane?

Our readers will remember that some weeks ago we proposed to Wm. Brewster, the responsible editor of the Huntingdon *Journal*, an investigation of the charges he made against us as Post Master. We gave him the appointment of seven of the twelve gentlemen to constitute the committee, or jury. After giving him every advantage, he was finally compelled to accept our proposition, and announced in his paper of January 28th, that he would set about making the necessary preparations for the trial. Our proposition, accepted by him, required that at least three days notice of the meeting of the committee should be given in the *Journal* and *Globe*, but to the surprise of ourself, the gentlemen named by us for the committee, and this community generally, Wm. Brewster privately notified those of the committee whom he had selected, but whose names he never announced, to appear in Huntingdon on Friday evening last for the purpose of proceeding with the investigation, without giving the required *public* notice, or notifying either ourself or our members of the committee! We do not know the names of all the gentlemen he selected for the committee, but we have understood that all or nearly so are from the country, and it is reasonable to suppose from his course in thus selecting his committee-men, that there are not seven men of his party in the borough of Huntingdon to whose honesty and judgment he is willing to risk the investigation! The gentlemen we have heard named as having been selected by Brewster, we have not the least objection to—we believe them to be honest men, and competent to render an honest and truthful verdict, if Brewster ever gives them an opportunity to hold the investigation as agreed upon. That the gentlemen selected by Brewster did come to Huntingdon at his urgent request, to proceed with the investigation, on Friday, we are prepared to prove by a gentleman who saw Brewster's letter to one of the committee, urging him to be punctual, and make his (Brewster's) house his home while in town.

We have no knowledge of what *Brewster's* committee did. Perhaps Billy tried *his case* before them *privately* to ascertain what chance he might have in a *public* investigation.—Shrewd old man!

In the meantime we await with patience the action of Wm. Brewster, and urge him to name his committee, and appoint the time for the investigation, that public notice may be given of the same through the papers according to our proposition, which he accepted. We want a full house.

We have placed in the bank $120 for the use of the Committee as soon as the same shall be organized. Will Brewster name the time for a *public investigation*, or will he back, crab-like, and be still a mark for the gibes and reproaches of the community?

Senator Bigler.

This gentleman has proven himself to be a representative in the United States Senate worthy the great State of Pennsylvania. He is jealous of her rights and a watchful guardian of her interests. This was most conclusively shown on Tuesday last, when a proposition was made by Mr. Adams in the Senate to remit the duties upon the iron used on such railroads as would carry the mails for eight years, and which was further attempted to be amended by admitting Railroad Iron free. Governor BIGLER opposed both these propositions as fatal to the interests of Pennsylvania, and through his able and energetic efforts they were defeated. The great Keystone State may well felicitate herself upon having such a distinguished and influential Senator in the National Councils.

The Decision of the Supreme Court.

The more radical Black Republican presses continue to rave furiously at the recent decision of the Supreme Court. This was to be expected. All rational men perfectly understand, that what little degree of attachment for the Union and the Constitution they continue to profess is merely assumed for the occasion. In reality, the point they wish to to attack is the Constitution itself, and their declamations against the late decision of the Supreme Court, are levelled not so much against that body as against the fundamental law of the land. The great point of the recent decision, however, is that hereafter the warfare of Black Republicanism must be direct and undisguised. It cannot be sheltered behind any assumed and insincere professions. The constituted authorities of the nation have pronounced Black Republican dogmas to be unconstitutional. He who contends for their enforcement, therefore, makes war upon the Constitution itself. The platform of hostility to the Constitution avowed by the open and frank Abolitionists of the Garrison school, must become the platform of Black Republicanism, or it must cease to exist.

The Contested Seat from Pennsylvania.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—In the Senate, to-day, in reference to the contested seat from Pennsylvania, it was agreed on all sides that the informalities presented in the protest do not affect the right of Mr. Cameron to his seat, and it was held, also, that the question of alledged fraud and corruption in the election, properly belonged to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and not to the Senate. The resolution declaring Mr. Cameron entitled to his seat as a legally chosen Senator, was withdrawn by Mr. Foot, who offered it. The Committee on the Judiciary having been discharged from the further consideration of the subject, the whole matter rests where it is.

"SERVED 'EM RIGHT."—Those mercenary Democrats, who, prizing their political principles by their pecuniary value to themselves, went over to the Black Republicans in the confident expectation of "making something" by the election of Fremont, and now find themselves members of "whipped community," and branded traitors without the reward of treason, are served right!

From the Baltimore Sun.

The Dred Scott Case.

It has been very long since the Supreme Court has been afforded a legitimate and inevitable opportunity of passing upon questions which constitute the basis of the political divisions of the day, and we can but foresee that this decision will create, everywhere, a profound sensation. For this reason, although we have given the opinion of the very learned Chief Justice at length in our columns, we now propose, without reference to the facts of the case before the court, to set out the main propositions of constitutional law at which the majority of the justices appear to have arrived. In performing this task, we shall not follow the precise order of the argument as it was delivered from the bench, but the logical succession of the propositions which illustrate the constitutional question.

These propositions seem to be as follows:

1. That no negro, whether he be the descendant of ancestors who were slaves when the constitution was adopted or of ancestors who were free at that time, or whether he be the descendant of free negroes who came into any State of the United States after the constitution was adopted, can, even though he be born within the limits of a free State, be recognised by the law as a citizen of the United States, nor is he entitled to the privileges which are, by the constitution, secured to those who are citizens of the United States.

2. That any of the States of this confederacy may, if they see proper, confer upon a free negro the rights of citizenship *within that particular State*, either by the provision of their organic law or by direct enactment; but the free negro upon whom this right is conferred does not for that reason become a citizen of the United States, nor is he entitled to the benefit of those clauses in the constitution which apply to those who are both citizens of a State and citizens of the United States. He cannot sue in any of the courts of the United States, nor is he entitled to claim, if he enters a State other than his own, the privileges and immunities which are there enjoyed by those who are not only citizens of that State but citizens of the United States.

3. That Congress has no power under the constitution to say that citizens of the United States shall not hold slaves as property in any territory of the United States in which the said citizens may reside, or into which they may remove with their slave property. The ordinance of 1787, passed by the Congress of the confederation, is unconstitutional and void in so far as it declares otherwise. This want of power in Congress to exclude slavery from a territory, by direct enactment, extends not only to such territory as became the property of the United States by the deeds of cession from the several States, but also to such territory as may have become the property of the United States since the adoption of the constitution under which we live.

Such are the main questions decided by a judgment which is destined to become the point of support and attack in the political controversies which will be, we fear, hereafter urged with acrimony in the halls of Congress and upon the hustings. If it is acquiesced in, it will afford a peaceful solution to the only question which has, for twenty-five years, disturbed the tranquility of the country. If it is assailed by legislation in Congress, which the processes of the courts are powerless to rectify, we can only look to see grave misfortunes result.

Our hope and our firm belief is, however, that the patriotic and conservative masses at the North will receive this judgment as the *law of the land* and govern their conduct accordingly. Under it they have no less rights than their brethren from the Southern States; and they should not desire to have more.—Let all who will, cast their lots upon these territories, which are the nurseries of the future greatness of the country. As actual inhabitants, in the exercise of their rights, they can but determine for themselves whether they will present the States which they shall form to the Congress of the United States for admission into the Union as free or slave States. This rule of non-interference, while it is sustained by the decision of that tribunal to which all good citizens are under obligations to submit, is happily the rule which will most conduce by its application and observance to the peace and prosperity of the whole Union and to the closer alliance and sympathy of the whole people.

Vice-President Breckinridge.

A Washington letter says an amusing affair occurred there last week. Mr. Breckinridge, the Vice-President, went into a barber's shop for the benefit of his manipulations, and having a good shave, put his hand in his pocket for the expected dime but found nothing, not even a cent! Here was a quandary for the second executive officer of this great Republic. The barber noticing his customer's hesitation, began to have suspicions that he was about being shaved himself, but forebore losing his temper, as from Mr. B's. well knit frame, there was some prospect of his being lathered too. He was in a placable state of mind therefore, when Mr. B. very politely told him that he found himself in an awkward predicament; that he had not yet breakfasted, and that he would call in after the necessary meal and pay his bill. Our tonsorial fellow-citizen muttered his assent to the arrangement, but could not help saying, as Mr. B. passed out of the door, "some people do business in that way, and you may pay." Mr. Breckinridge took everything as a gentleman should, and after breakfast made all as "right as a trivet." The tonsor felt rather queer when he understood the matter, but likes to be quizzed about it.

☞ PROTECTION TO MARRIED WOMEN.—The Legislature of Missouri has just passed a bill which says: If any man shall desert his wife, or shall, from worthlessness, drunkenness or from any other cause, fail to provide for her maintenance, so that she is compelled to labor for the support of herself and family, the earnings of any such wife, and any property real and personal, purchased by her with the proceeds of her labor, shall belong to her in her own right, separate and apart from her said husband, and shall not be liable to his debts, nor in any manner subject to his control.

WHERE IS THE WEST?—The editor of the Louisville Herald, says that, visiting Fort Leavenworth, five or six hundred miles west of Louisville, he said to a commander, "I suppose you begin to feel, away out here, that you have at last discovered that indefinable region called 'the West'?" "No, sir," said he, "we are living in the east yet. Four hundred miles west of us, near Fort Larimie, is the *geographical centre of the United States.*"

Western Land Speculations.

Mr. Greeley, of the *N. Y. Tribune*, is on a tour to the West, and giving his opinions on matters and things. In one of his letters from Iowa, dated Iowa City, Feb. 3, 1857, he gives his views respecting the rage for speculation, now going on. They may be of interest to some of our readers:

"Almost every one here who isn't getting drunk is getting rich, or thinks he is. The soil here has so often doubled in market value, that almost every one who came in more than three years ago and bought land, now counts himself at least on the high road to wealth. Many a quarter section which was bought for $200 since 1850, is now held at $200 to $2,000 per lot—said lot containing, perhaps, an eighth of an acre. Of course, this is true only of village and embryo city property; but there is very much unfenced, unbroken prairie, which never had anything done upon it to enhance its value, now held at $10 to $30 per acre; while timbered tracts range still higher—and the harvests usually grown wherever the land has been fairly broken and tilled, seem to justify these prices.

"Still, the picture has its shades. Land speculation, as a consequence of these rapid enhancements of price, has become an epidemic, which attacks all and will yet ruin thousands. The bubble will be swelled till it bursts. A crash in Europe or on the seaboard—a failure of crops, or any great disaster causing a contraction of credit and a general collection of debts, may collapse it any moment. There is many an operator, who now counts his wealth by hundreds of thousands and confidently expects soon to reckon it by millions, who will find himself bankrupt before ten years roll round, unless I am much mistaken.

The more I see of land speculation, where its ravages are most general, the less I like it. Here men are eagerly grasping all the land they can possibly purchase, paying exhorbitant usury, putting off needy creditors, living crowded in wretched huts, and letting their children grow up in ignorance, in order that they may clutch more land. I conversed to-day with a thrifty sensible farmer, who came in sixteen years ago, when there were not three settlers in his township, and took up a choice location, on which he has lived till a few months ago, when he was obliged to sell it and remove to the nearest village, in order to educate his children; monopoly of lands all around him, in part by non residents, having deprived him of all school privileges. Another pioneer, who came out fifteen years ago, and has since acquired a property worth fifteen or twenty thousand dollars, said compassionately to his poor brother who had just joined him from New York—"If you had come out when I did, you might by this time have been as well off as I am."—"Yes," replied the other; "but I would not swop estates with you, and have my children no better educated than yours are."

Per contra—we may add, that we have received two or three papers from the west—from Iowa, giving assurances that great opportunities for investing money, based upon good security, and assurances of the rapid rise in Real Estate, &c. We shall not advise. The west has great inducements for emigration, but mere speculation is another matter.

From the Washington Union of the 6th.

Senate of the United States.

The President *pro tem*, of the Senate, before pronouncing that body adjourned on Wednesday morning last, made the following brief but felicitous remarks:

MR. MASON'S SPEECH.

SENATORS:—In closing, with you, the present Congress, I beg permission to express to all Senators, my sincere acknowledgements for the courtesy and forbearance which have marked their intercourse with the Chair, and for their personal kindness to its temporary occupant. I have certainly endeavored, by diligence and care in the despatch of the public business, and by strict impartiality, to deserve it.

I tender to each and to all of you, Senators, my earnest wish for a happy and grateful meeting with those awaiting you at your homes, and for your prosperity and welfare in life.

It remains only to declare that the Senate stands adjourned without day.

Soon after the adjournment, the Senate assembled in pursuance of the proclamation of the President. The Vice President elect was introduced by the committee of arrangements, and the oath of office was administered to him; whereupon he took the chair, and addressed the Senate as follows:

MR. BRECKINRIDGE'S SPEECH.

SENATORS:—In assuming the duties of this station, I am quite conscious that I bring to their discharge few other qualifications than a deep sense of the importance of this body in the scheme of the government and a feeling of respect for its members.

Happily, my duties are comparatively few and simple; and I am sure they will be made easy by a prevailing sense of propriety, which will of itself be sufficient on all occasions to preserve the dignity and decorum of the Senate.

In administering the rules which you have adopted for the convenience of your proceedings, I shall often need your kind indulgence, and I anticipate with confidence your forbearance towards the errors that spring from inexperience. Cherishing the hope that our official and personal intercourse will be marked by mutual confidence and regard, I look forward with pleasure to our association in the performance of public duties.

It shall be my constant aim, gentlemen of the Senate, to exhibit at all times, and to every member of this body, the courtesy and impartiality which is due to the representatives of equal States.

☞ TERRIBLE FAMINE IN NORWAY.—HUNDREDS DYING DAILY.—The English papers have accounts from Norway, which give a painful picture of the suffering of the inhabitants of Lapland and Finland, bordering on the North Cape of Norway. Owing to a failure of the crops, the inhabitants are in a state of starvation.

"Hundreds are dying daily, and the living are compelled to subsist as they best can, on the bark of trees, ground and cooked with oats. In order to alleviate these sufferings charitable committees have been organized on the opposite coasts of the Gulf of Bothnia to collect contributions in kind, such as corn, flour, vegetables and spirits, which will be conveyed to them across the ice in sledges. As an addition to the suffering of these poor creatures, the cold is of a severity rarely experienced even in these ice-bound countries."

PROCLAMATION.—Whereas by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 24th day of January A. D. 1857, under the hands and seals of the Hon. George Taylor, President of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and general jail delivery of the 24th judicial district of Pennsylvania, composed of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria; and the Hons. Benjamin F. Patton and John Brewster, his associates, Judges of the county of Huntingdon, justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictments made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felonies of death, and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday (and 13th day) of January next, and those who will prosecute the said prisoners be then and there to prosecute them as it shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within said county be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, a m., of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain.

Dated at Huntingdon the 18th of Mach, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and the 80th year of American Independence.

GRAFFUS MILLER, *Sheriff.*

PROCLAMATION.—Whereas by a precept to me directed by the Judges of the Common Pleas of the county of Huntingdon, bearing test the 24th day of Jan., 1857, I am commanded to make Public Proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Common Pleas will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the 3rd Monday (and 19th day) of January A. D., 1857, for the trial of all issues in said Court which remain undetermined before the said Judges, when and where all jurors, witnesses, and suitors, in the trials of all issues are required.

Dated at Huntingdon the 11th of March, in the year of our Lord 1856, and the 80th year of American Independence.

GRAFFUS MILLER, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Huntingdon, March 18, 1856.

TRIAL LIST FOR APRIL TERM, 1857.

	FIRST WEEK.
Robert Wilson	vs Wm. Foster's Ex'rs
Huntingdon county	vs Andrew Robison's Exrs
Same	vs James Porter
Dr. P. Shoenberger's Ex'rs	vs A. P. Wilson et al
Stevens for use of Myton	vs Smith & Henry
John Fleming	vs B. X. Blair et al
Thos Clark's heirs	vs Brison Clark
George McCrum	vs Thomas Wilson
Davis Grow's Adm'r	vs Abednego Stevens
Michael Quarry	vs Wise & Buchanan
Patrick Kelly	vs Penn'a Rail Road Co
Asa Corbin	vs John Dougherty et al
N. C. Decker	vs Boat & Buckingham
	SECOND WEEK.
John G. Orlady	vs Gable's Exrs
John Penn Brock	vs John Savage
Same	vs Same
John M. Walter	vs David Varner
Union Trans. Co.	vs Penn & Ohio Trans. Co
Leonard Weaver	vs Lock & Snyder
Samuel Caldwell	vs Michael J. Martin
John Dougherty	vs Taylor, Wilson & Petriken
Weiller, Kline & Ellis	vs Christian Coutz
George Couch	vs The Insurance Co
Matthew Truman for use	vs Robert Hare Powel
Peter Long & wife	vs Daniel Roberts' Adm'r
Joice & Baugher	vs James Bricker
Mary E. Trout	vs Martin Flenner et al
Matson Walker	vs Andrew Walker
L. & S. Hecthl	vs John Jamison
Ettinger & Theedman	vs Huyett & Seeds
Barcroft, Beaver & Co	vs Joshua R. Cox's Adm'r
Isaac M. Ashton	vs Same
Same	vs Same

M. F. CAMPBELL, Prot'y.

March 18, 1857.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's Office at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be presented for confirmation and allowance, at an Orphans' Court to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the County of Huntingdon, on Wednesday, the 15th day of April next, to wit:

1. John R. Hunter and George P. Wakefield, Executors of the last will and testament of John Wakefield, late of Barree township, deceased.
2. Thomas Weston and Martin Weston, Executors of the last will and testament of Wm. Weston, late of Warriorsmark township, dec'd.
3. Samuel McVitty, Executor of the last will, &c., of Jas. Ramsey, Esq., late of Shirleysburg, dec'd.
4. Benedict Stevens, Executor of the last will, &c., of Benedict Stevens, Sr., late of Springfield township, dec'd.
5. George C. Bucher and Samuel Work, Executors of the last will, &c., of Joseph Work, late of Porter twp., dec'd.
6. Abraham Cresswell, Guardian of Anna Mary Borst, a minor child of Jacob Borst, late of West twp., dec'd.
7. Thomas E. Orbison, Administrator of David Burket, late of Shirley township, dec'd.
8. Peter Swoope, Trustee appointed by the Orphans' Court, to make sale of the real estate of Peter Swoope, Sr., late of the borough of Huntingdon, dec'd.
9. George Hallman, Trustee appointed by the Orphans' Court to make sale of the real estate of George Henderson, late of West township, dec'd.
10. Peter Stryker, Administrator of the estate of John Stryker, late of West township, dec'd.
11. Samuel T. Brown, Esq., Administrator *de bonis non*, of the estate of Wm. Buchanan, late of Brady township, dec'd.
12. John Wareham Mattern and Susan Mattern, (now Susan Wills,) Administrators of the estate of Jacob S. Mattern, late of Franklin township, deceased.
13. Dr. John McCulloch, Administrator of the estate of Alex. McKibben, late of the borough of Huntingdon, dec'd.
14. John B. Given, Executor of the last will, &c., of John Shultz, late of Hopewell twp., dec'd.

HENRY GLAZIER, Register.

REGISTER'S OFFICE, Huntingdon, March 18, 1857.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of Vend. Exp., Fi. Fa. and Lev. F., issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on *Monday the 13th day of April*, 1857, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, the following described Real Estate, to wit:

All the defendant's right, title and interest in and to the following tract of land, situate in Penn township, Huntingdon county, bounded on the north by S. Harris, and Trexlers on the west, Solomon Fink on the east, containing 30 acres more or less, with about 20 acres cleared, having a small log house and log barn thereon erected. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John E. Isenberg.

ALSO—All the right, title and interest of defendants in and to a story and a half plank store house, situate on the line of the Broad Top Rail Road at Coffee Run. Also, all the defendants right and interest in a two story frame dwelling house and lot of ground, situate at Coffee Run Station, on the Broad Top Mountain Rail Road. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of David H. Foster and James Gillam.

ALSO—All the defendant's right, title and interest in and to a tract of land known as the Henry Houpt tract, containing about 270 acres, on Broad Top, Tod township, adjoining lands of R. Haro Powel, Gen. A. P. Wilson, and others, having thereon erected a two story log house and barn, and other improvements, and about 100 acres cleared thereon.

ALSO—A tract of land known as the Corbin tract, containing 300 acres and allowance, situate on Rocky Ridge, Tod township, adjoining lands of Taylor's heirs and others.

ALSO—A tract of land adjoining the above, known as the Cornelius tract, containing 395 acres, 5 perches and allowance.

ALSO—A tract of land adjoining the above, warranted in the name of Speer & Martin, containing 96 acres, 153 perches and allowance.

ALSO—A tract of land adjoining the same, warranted in the name of Eliel Smith, containing 152 acres, 98 perches and allowance.

ALSO—All the interest of said defendant in the land of Michael J. Martin and Joseph S. Martin, now (dec'd.) which he holds under certain articles of agreement for the same with John Dougherty and Geo. W. Speer, or otherwise as the same appears of Record in Huntingdon.

ALSO—A tract of land situate on Broad Top, Tod township, warranted in the name of Speer & Dougherty, containing 439 acres, 51 perches and allowance, adjoining the Wm. Houck Coal Bank, tract of John McLain, Michael J. Martin and others. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of William H. Irwin.

ALSO—All the defendant's interest in a tract of land lying in Dublin township, Huntingdon county, containing sixty acres, more or less, bounded by land of Jamison Kelly on the north, Wm. Welch on the east, Robert Clymans on the west, with 30 acres cleared and under fence, balance timber land. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of James J. Walker.

ALSO—All the defendant's right and interest in and to a tract of land lying in Ground Hog Valley, Tod township, Huntingdon county, containing two hundred and fifty acres, more or less, bounded by lands of David Blair, Esq., and others, with about fifty acres cleared and under cultivation, with two small log houses and two log stables, with other buildings thereon erected. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of David Stumbaugh.

ALSO—All the right, title and interest of defendants, and each of them, in and to a certain tract of land situate in Tod township, Huntingdon county, containing two hundred and fourteen acres, be the same more or less, about 40 acres cleared and under fence, with a one and a half story log house and double log barn thereon erected, adjoining lands of Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad and Coal Company, Henry S. Greene, Geo. W. Horton, and others, and known as the Samuel Diggens property. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Peter F. Stout, Elizabeth W. Stout, his wife, Samuel B. Johnston, Isaac Lloyd and Charles B. Cummings.

ALSO—The following described Real Estate, situate in the townships of Tod and Clay, in the county of Huntingdon, to wit: a body of land beginning at a post, corner of John Hoover and David Price, thence by land of John and David Stumbaugh, thence by land in the name of Wm. Ewing, formerly claimed by E. L. Anderson, and now owned by David Blair, thence by land in the name of James Johnston, now owned by John T. Shirley & Co., thence by land of John Bright, thence by land of John McLain, thence by land of Dr. Moore in right of John Howard, thence by W. Pearson, now W. W. Edwards, thence by land of Adam Black, John Shore and Andrew Hoff, thence by land claimed by Andrew Shore, part of a survey in name of Abraham Green, and the whole claimed by John Savage, thence by Wm. Stapleton, part of Thomas Green and Isaac Green survey, claimed by John Savage, thence by land of Jacob Kurfman, thence by John Hooper, now Daniel Price, to the place of beginning, by the several courses and distances as mentioned and set forth in a deed from John Savage by his Attorney, &c., to James J. McIlheny, dated 16th day of August, 1855, and recorded in Record Book L, No. 2, pages 393, 4, 5, &c., containing 1652 acres and six perches and allowance, more or less, being parts of several tracts of land surveyed on warrants in the name of Isaac Green, Abraham Green, and Thomas Green, Sr., and also George Green, John Green and John Evans, patented to John Savage on the 26th, 27th, 28th and 30th days of July, and 3d day of August, 1855.

Also—The following described tracts of land situate in Cass township and Tod township, this county, beginning at a post, corner of Joshua Greenland, Esq.; thence by a survey in the name of Naomi Wright; thence by David Turner's land; thence by land of Jacob Taylor's heirs; thence by land of Andrew Parks; thence by land surveyed on a warrant in the name of William Hooper, now Peter Kurfman, and land of John Savage and Robert Speer's heirs; thence by land surveyed in the name of Dorsey Belt, to the place of beginning, by the several courses and distances as mentioned and described in the deed aforesaid from John Savage to James J. McIlheny, dated and recorded as aforesaid, containing 589 acres, 47 perches and allowance, more or less, surveyed on warrants in the names of John and Edward Nash, and patented to John Savage on the 26th and 30th days of July, 1855.

Also—A tract of land situate in the townships of Tod and Clay, beginning at a pine stump, corner of Jacob Long and Peter Kurfman's land; thence by land of Long; thence by land of John Chilcote, Jesse Smith and John and David Stumbaugh; thence by land of John Savage; thence by Isaac Moreland's land and land of Robert Gill; thence by land of George and David Long; thence by James Rankin, now Peter Kurfman, to the place of beginning; by the several courses and distances, as mentioned and described in deed aforesaid from John Savage to James J. McIlheny, dated and recorded as aforementioned, containing 517 acres, 117 perches and allowance, more or less, being land surveyed on warrants in the name of Joshua Cole and Zachariah Cheny, and patented to John Savage on the 26th and 28th days of July, A. D. 1855.

Also—The interest of defendant, James J. McIlheny, of, in and to the one undivided eighth interest of, in and to a certain tract of land situate in Tod township, this county, known as the "Houck Coal Bank Tract," bounded by lands of George W. Speer and others, on the east; land claimed by McCanles & Co., on the south, west and north, and containing in the whole 162 acres, 73 perches and allowance.

Also—All the right, title and interest of defendant of, in and to the following lots in the town of Mount Union, in this county, purchased by him at Trustee's Sale of Wm. B. Leas, Esq., on the 23d day of June, 1853, to wit: in the recorded plan of said town, lots Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 11, 12, 15, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, the same being situated in said town, as set forth and described in the deed of Wm. B. Leas, Trustee aforesaid, and each one containing, in length and breadth, the several certain quantities of land as mentioned and set forth in said deed of Wm. B. Leas to James J. McIlheny, duly recorded in the Recorder's Office, at Huntingdon, in Book J., No. 2, pages 541 and 2, &c., to which reference may be had for a more full description, &c.

Also—All the interest of defendant, James J. McIlheny, of, in and to a tract of land being the one undivided third part or interest in the same, situate in Tod township, this county, adjoining land in the name of Anthony Cook; land claimed by William Houck, and land claimed by Michael J. Martin; land of Nathan G. Horton, *containing in the* whole 438 acres, 40 perches and allowance, more or less, being a tract of land surveyed in pursuance of a warrant granted to John Dougherty and George W. Speer, on the 24th July, 1848, and afterwards patented. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of James J. McIlheny.

ALSO—A tract of land known as the Henry Houpt tract, containing about 270 acres, on Broad Top, Tod township, adjoining lands of R. Haro Powell, Gen. A. P. Wilson, and others, having thereon a two story log house, a barn and other improvements, about 100 acres of it cleared.

Also—A tract of land known as the Corbin tract, containing 300 acres and allowance, situate on Rocky Ridge, Tod township, adjoining lands of Taylor's heirs and others.

Also—A tract of land adjoining the above, warranted in the name of Speer & Martin, containing 96 acres 153 perches and allowance.

Also—A tract of land adjoining the same, warranted in the name of Eliel Smith, containing 152 acres 98 perches and allowance.

Also—A tract of land situate on Broad Top, Tod township, warranted in the name of Speer & Dougherty, containing 439 acres and 51 perches and allowance, adjoining the William Houck coal bank tract, John McLain, Michael J. Martin and others.

Also—All the interest of defendant in and to the land of Michael J. Martin, and of Joseph S. Martin, dec'd. which he is entitled to under certain articles of agreement for the same with John Dougherty and George W. Speer, as recorded in Huntingdon county or otherwise.

Also—All the following mentioned rights and interest of said defendant as evidenced by the agreements and conveyances, recorded in Huntingdon county in Record Book L, No. 2, from page 364 to page 376 inclusive, viz:

All defendant's interest and right to mine, take and carry away the iron ore on lands of Michael Garner, in Penn township, Huntingdon county, containing about 40 acres, bounded by lands of Philip Garner, Samuel Hetrick and Tussey Mountain lands.

Also—Iron ore on lands of Isaac Yocum, in said township, bounded by lands of Samuel Harris, Enoch Isenberg, Solomon Rough and Feightal and Grove, containing about 106 acres.

Also—The iron ore on lands of Henry Harris in said township, bounded by lands of Isaac Kurtz, Sam'l Harris, John Lee and James Moore, containing about 25 acres.

Also—The iron ore on lands of John Grove, in said township, bounded by lands of James Moore, Harris & Hoover, Samuel Harris and Hoovers', containing about 100 acres.

Also—The iron ore on land of Solomon Rough in said township, bounded by lands of Feightal, Widow Fink, D. & B. Grove, and Trexler's heirs, containing about 100 acres.

Also—The iron ore on land of Samuel Harris in said township, bounded by lands of Isaac Kurtz, Trexler's heirs, John Lee and Isaac Yocum, containing about 297 acres.

Also—The iron ore on land of John Lee in said township, bounded by lands of J. & A. Moore, Trexler's heirs, L. & J. Hoover and another, containing about 158 acres.

Also—The iron ore on land of Joseph McCoy in Walker township, county aforesaid, bounded by lands of John Robb, other land of said Joseph McCoy, Eleazer Lloyd's heirs, and S. S. Wharton, containing about 75 acres.

Also—The iron ore on land of Philip Garner in Penn township, said county, bounded by lands of Michael Garner, David Brumbaugh, Samuel Hetrick and mountain land, containing about 48 acres.

Also—The iron ore on land of Jacob F. Hoover, Penn township, bounded by lands of John Hoover, Isaac Feightal, Samuel Harris and mountain land, containing about 130 acres.

Also—The iron ore on land of Jonas Buchwalter in Walker township, bounded by lands of Samuel Peightal, Isaac Kurtz and James Moore, containing about 160 acres.

Also—The iron ore land of Catharine Zeke in Walker township, aforesaid, bounded by lands of Isaac Kurts and Jonas Buchwalter, containg about 47 acres.

Also—The iron ore on land of Isaac Bowers in Penn township, said county, bounded by lands of Benjamin Grove, J. Frank's heirs, Jas. Isett, and mountain land, containing about 95 acres.

Also—The iron ore on land of Isaac Kurtz in Walker township, said county, bounded by lands of Jonas Buchwalter, Henry Harris, Reynolds' heirs and James Moore, containing about 200 acress.

Also—The iron ore on the land of Eleazer Lloyd, in Walker township, said county, bounded by lands of Benjamin Graffius, John McCahan, and mountain lands, containing 80 acres.

Also—The iron ore on land of Joseph Norris in Penn township, said county, bounded by lands of Trexler's heirs, Isaac Peightal, Samuel Harris, containing about 10 acres.

Also—The iron ore on the 15 acre field opposite Bowers' residence, on south side of W. Ridge, land of Ludwig Hoover in Penn township, on the farm now occupied by him or occupied by him on the 8th of June, 1855, and on the part next the Ridge where Trexler's fossil ore bank is—thence back to Tussey's mountain.

Also—The iron ore on that part of the land of Daniel Grove, in Penn township, adjoining Isaac Peightal, Isaac Yocum, Ludwig Hoover and John Grove, lying between the Red Ridge where the ore has been opened, same side of the Trexler Bank, and the base of Tussey's Mountain.

Also—The iron ore on land of Benjamin Grove in Penn township, bounded by lands of John Grove, Garner and Bowers, John Geisinger and mountain lands, containing about 288 acres.

Also—The iron ore on land of Samuel Hetrick, in Penn township, aforesaid, bounded by lands of Philip Garner, Daniel Brumbaugh, P. & N. Garner and N. & P. Garner, containing about —— acres.

Also—The iron ore on land of Jacob Summers in Hopewell township, said county, bounded by lands owned by Jacob Summers, Jr., David Summers & Savage, containing about 166 acres. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of William H. Irwin.

ALSO—All that

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

THE GLOBE.

Huntingdon, Wednesday, March 18, 1857.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE GLOBE.

HARRISBURG, March 16, 1857.

DEAR GLOBE: There has been a relapse of weather, several times within a few days. On Saturday morning, "emerging from a sea of dreams," folks opened their eyes (except at the blind institution,) upon streets and city roofs mantled with snow. Overhead was an unbroken arch of clouds. Yet the afternoon of the same day was lovely as a scraph's (or baby's) smile. The atmosphere was bland and spring-like; and along the glittering sweep of Susquehanna, and far over the vales of Dauphin, the sky spread in sublime beauty, stained with no fleece of vapor in all its vast concave. The "ebon arch" that night, was full of stars of almost tropical brilliance. And Sabbath morning rose clear and fresh: but after another genial day, the sun went to his couch amid the tears of changeful March. This morning there is a breezy call in the air, and the soughing of the winds

"Foretell the coming in of storms."

It is a day to meditate among the tombs; and, before breakfast, in a stroll along the river-side, I came to the grave of Harris; a pleasant spot; the same we see in the picture of his re-capture, where the meek old man stands lashed to a large mulberry tree, awaiting the death torch and final agony, when a friendly tribe of Indians hasten across the river in their canoes, and with a yell of triumph, rescue him from the hands of his savage judges. Above the roots of that tree, within an iron enclosure, is the funeral mound of the ancient pioneer. GOD rest his soul, with all the brave fathers of our Commonwealth! Some fifteen feet of the trunk of the old mulberry still stand, firm and undecayed as when it withstood the blasts of two hundred years ago. That part of the bark facing the west is chipped off, indicating the place where the victim was secured to meet the death doom.

Apropos of this, it is in dispute among certain wise-acres, as to whether the scene described ever occurred in the border life of Harris. Some say it happened to somebody else; and others to nobody. Among reasonable people, there can be little dispute as to the credibility of the story. It rests upon better evidence, anyhow, than the burning of Moscow and the existence of the Maelstrom. For my part, I have a disposition to cling to even the historical and geographical fables of our childhood time. I would not deprive the boy of another generation of the deep emotion that wells up in the young heart, as the imagination paints Napoleon's army sternly going forth from the smoking Kremlin into the snowy wilderness. Nor would I still the wild throbbings of the pulse, as the little student, hereafter, shall dream of loaded ships, with all their screaming victims, eddying down into the terrific suck of Norway. True, I never saw a maelstrom. Perhaps no one else did. Yet it is good to believe in it. In the main, I go for discountenancing the attempts of your dreadfully matter-of-fact fellows, to strip the golden olden times of the drapery of bright romance. There is too little of it now-a-days —scarce enough of poetry is infused into our readings, conversation and studies, to keep our children from growing mentally slab-sided.

My professional duties lead me betimes to the indoor life of Capitol Hill—the Executive Chamber, the rooms of Secretary Curtin, the State Library and the genial society of that excellent Democrat, Dr. DeWitt. And occasionally, for relaxation, I listen to the fragment of a speech in the Senate Hall, or take a seat beside some quondam schoolmate in the House of Representatives. The "congregated wisdom of the commonwealth" is made up of as fine-looking men as could well be collected together—gentlemanly and generous in their social intercourse—Pennsylvania can well afford to be proud of such sons, whose appearance lead us to question the gray-beard grumblings about ours being a degenerate race.

I see by your ever interesting journal, that latterly, you have condescended to notice the dog-chub of Altoona. It is not worth the powder. I never read that sheet myself, and scarce any one else does.

Consider my beaver as being raised in acknowledgment of your friendly mention of the Pennsylvania Magazine. All my efforts are directed that way now. Those of your readers who feel the need and good of a publication of this character, will be pleased to learn that we have articles on file from the polished pen of DAVID PAUL BROWN, from THADDEUS STEVENS, Judge BLACK, Senator BIGLER, A. W. BENEDICT, and other distinguished sons of our commonwealth. In due time, we shall be favored with letters from absent Pennsylvanians—a gentleman traveling in South America, another in Nicaragua, Gen. ALLEN in California, JERRY WILSON in Italy, a missionary friend in Palestine, and BAYARD TAYLOR in Siberia. Excuse this mention of my pet enterprise. In writing for the *Globe*, I feel myself in the presence of old familiar friends; and being well assured of their sympathy, am encouraged to report progress.

Politics in Harrisburg, at this date, do not seem to give any one much uneasiness. The re-election of HARRY MAGRAW as Treasurer, was got through with pleasantly, in a few minutes. There was some dissatisfaction among the adherents of JACOB DOCK, caused by the absence of several members from their seats; but they should be pardoned for remiss-ness, on the score that their caucus nominee was not only personally objectionable, but the manner of his nomination reprehensible. Doubtless, the coalition-opposition are destined to put on record many similar cases of absence at the popular election next fall.—Who their candidate shall be, is "past conjecture"—probably some obscure individual who can be played off to suit, with a dark lantern in some districts, and a wig of wool in others. Verily, the combination of such parties as the Know Nothing and Republican, is a practical illustration of the "contact of extremes." Yours truly,

MAX. GREENE.

HARRISBURG, March 13, 1857.

MR. LEWIS: As you gave my last a place in your Banner of Democracy, and having some leisure time, I will write you another short epistle which you may insert in your paper or the stove, whichever you please. Nothing of much importance having taken place this week to write about, I will, after giving you an item or two of news, proceed to describe some of the buildings and places near here, and give some of their past history, which may be interesting to those of your readers who have never visited the capital. John B. Gough, who I stated in my last would lecture on temperance here this week, has taken sick in Ohio, and consequently did not come. The Senate and House of Representatives elected Henry S. Magraw, State Treasurer on Wednesday.—The American and Republican convention will meet on the 25th of March. It will be a conglomeration of the isms opposed to Democracy. Wilmot will most likely be their candidate for Governor. If he is nominated, Packer will no doubt be elected by a majority of twenty-five thousand. The weather this week seems to be a contest between winter and spring. Some of the mornings are as pleasant and sunny as May, and others cold and stormy.

The town of Harrisburg was laid out in the year 1785, by Wm. Maclay, son-in-law of John Harris. It has ever since been a place of much importance, being centrally located —the general depot of the valleys of Juniata, Susquehanna and Cumberland. The first minister here, I believe, was Mr. Elder. On one occasion several Indians came down the river and hid themselves in ambush, intending to surprise and murder the inhabitants while at worship in Paxton church.—They came on Monday, and after waiting several days, they came to the conclusion that the congregation would not assemble, and went away. The congregation ever afterwards came to the church armed; and Mr. Elder, the pastor, always carried his gun into the pulpit. He was Colonel of the Paxton Rangers, whose duty it was to keep a look out for the Indians. The late Judge Bucher's father, who was a clergyman in Lebanon, was also a Colonel in the same kind of service. The Court House is a large brick edifice, which was erected in 1794. It was occupied for several years by the State Legislature. When the Judges of the Supreme Court came to Harrisburg to hold a court, sometimes one or two hundred people would go out on horse-back to escort them into town. The Chief Justice sat with his hat on while on the Bench, and was dressed in a scarlet gown. The county jail is a splendid affair of its kind, and provided with solitary cells. It is built in Gothic style—was finished in 1841, costing upwards of $40,000. The State House is on an elevated spot. It is a large and splendid building, facing the river, to which there is a gradual descent. The main building is 180 feet front by 80 wide. The lower story contains the Chambers of the Senate and House of Representatives, and several smaller apartments. In the second story is the Supreme Court Room, Canal Commissioners' office and several committee rooms, and two large rooms appropriated to the State Library, comprising over eight thousand volumes.

I might go on to enumerate many buildings such as State Arsenal, Harris' stone building on Front street, Mount Airy Waterworks, and speak of the bridges spanning the Susquehanna, &c., but defer it until another time. Much might be written about this place, now the capital of the Keystone State, the confluence of several railroads, and one of the most thrifty cities in the Union, where not *very* many years ago stood the wigmam of the red man, and surrounding hills, now echoing the shrill scream of the steam engine, then resounding with the howl of the wild wolf and growl of the bear.

You may expect to hear from me soon again, as I intend making a report of all I see while I am BOBBIN ROUND.

A New Cave Discovered.

SCOTTSVILLE, Huntingdon county, March 11, 1857.

MR. EDITOR: A cave has recently been discovered on the land of Mr. DAVID STONER, known as the "Three Spring Farm," in Clay township, Huntingdon county, about one half mile west of Scottsville; which bids fair to rival anything of the kind in this or any other country, both in magnitude and interesting curiosities. The mouth of the cave is on the top of a high hill, which commands a complete view of the village of Scottsville and the surrounding vicinity; making it a pleasant place of resort in summer time.

This cave, so far as it has been explored, contains five rooms. The first of which is entered by a passage about two feet wide and eighty-five feet long, and from five to six feet high, and descends with a steep grade, so that the first room is about fifty feet below the surface of the ground.

This (1st) room is on an average about fifteen feet square by 11 feet high. From this to the second room there are two passages, the shortest of which is about eight feet, the other is circuitous, leading past the entrance of what is called the fifth room. The second room is about ten by five feet, and six feet high. From this to the third room there are two passages, through both of which a person must creep, about fifteen feet long. The third room is about twelve by six feet high. From the third to the fourth room there is but one (a very narrow) passage fourteen feet long. This room is small, being only about three by five feet and four feet high. The fifth room is to the right hand of the upper passage leading from the first to the second room, and is about three by eleven feet, and six feet high. There are other passages leading from nearly all the rooms into unexplored parts of the cave. These passages will require some work to open owing to the fallen rock and formations which obstruct them.

This cave abounds in curiosities formed by the water. In some places there are vast clusters of stalactites hanging down like icicles. In other parts there are large columns reaching from the floor to the top of the room. In the second room there is the resemblance of a *mound* about three feet in diameter and one foot high, with a column reaching to the top of the room; the column is six inches in diameter at the base and tapers nearly to a point at the top, evidently formed by the water. It would require too much space to enumerate all the curiosities of this vast cavern: many of which have been broken down by the thoughtless and carried away by the curious. Other important discoveries will no doubt yet be made.

The circumstances which led to this discovery are briefly these: In the summer of '56 Mr. JOHN M. PLUMM was plowing corn in the field, and in passing where the mouth of the cave is, his horse broke through the top of the ground, of which he took no further notice than to avoid the place. During this winter a fog was seen to rise from the hole made by the horse, and as there is no water on that part of the place, except in cisterns, and having tried for water unsuccessfully in other places, they concluded to open this place in search for water. Washington Kough was employed to make the search, and after sinking eleven feet came to the passage leading to the first room of the cave: and to him belongs the honor of first exploring this vast cavern which had hitherto evidently been unknown to man.

What is most singular is, that there is not the least sign of foul air in any part of the cave. Candles burn free and bright; and the air appears as pure and fresh after being in for two or three hours as when you first enter. ONE OF THE CURIOUS.

Tribute of Respect.

At a meeting of the students of Mount Joy Academy, occasioned by the death of their late associate John P. Kerr, of Huntingdon, Thos. H. Blick was called to the chair and B. B. Porter appointed Secretary, when the following resolutions were offered and adopted:

Whereas, It having pleased the Almighty God in the wise but mysterious dispensation of Providence to remove from our midst our esteemed friend and fellow student, JOHN P. KERR. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we regard with deep emotion, the sudden death of our late associate.

Resolved, That while his superior intellect and elevated moral qualities gave promise of future usefulness and eminent success in life, his kindness of heart and gentleness of manner, endeared him to all with whom he mingled, and will cause him long to be held in affectionate remembrance.

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to the widowed mother, the brothers, sisters and relatives of our deceased friend, in this sad bereavement and humbly hope God will sustain and comfort them in their deep affliction and that their and our loss is his unspeakable gain.

Resolved, That as a testimonial of our respect for the deceased, a committee of four be appointed to accompany the remains to Harrisburg, and that we wear the usual badge of mourning during the remainder of the session.

Resolved, That as an evidence of our sympathy a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the family of the deceased and published in the Mount Joy Herald, the Lancaster Daily and Express, American Democrat and a Huntingdon paper.

M'Kim Arrested.

BLOOMSBURG, March 12th—3 o'clock, P. M.—McKim the murderer, has been arrested near this place, at a lonely tavern on North Mountain—the spot being designated as Long Pond, Luzerne county. The arrest was effected by Mr. Aaron Wolf, assisted by A. B. Koons. McKim was taken unawares, and made no resistance. He was brought to Bloomsburg jail, and now lies in that place.

To remove any doubts that this is the murderer, I have ascertained that he has upon his person *every mark*, as described by the *Philadelphia Evening Journal*, to lead to identification. On his road to prison he confessed that his name was McKim, and that he had been the companion of Norcross.

Upon his person there was nothing found of any value. This leads to the belief, that at the time of his detection at Salem, Ohio, he escaped by giving a heavy bribe. There is no doubt but that the detectives who are in your city contributed greatly to the arrest, as they completely flooded this section of country with hand-bills.

The fact of the arrest of McKim, at this place, in a manner justifies me for having credited the story of his capture, which I telegraphed to you a few days since, inasmuch as it appears that he has been in this section of country, and in every probability was the person seen and chased by three men from Wilkesbarre. E. P.

MARRIED:

On the 5th inst., by Rev. R. Fletcher, Mr. JAMES DECKER, and Miss KESIAH IRVIN, both of Huntingdon, Pa.

DIED,

At the residence of his son John, at Mount Union, on the 30th January last, SAMUEL THOMPSON, in the 70th year of his age.

The deceased was an old and respectable resident of the borough of Petersburg. A warm friend and kind Father.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

TUESDAY, March 17.—The Flour market continues very quiet, and only about 1,000 bbls. sold at $6.25 ₰ bbl. for common brands, and $6.37½ for select lots, and $6.50 for extra.

Wheat is again lower, and 4,000 bus. sold at $1.41@$1.45 ₰ bu. for red, and $1.55@1.61 for white. Rye is warranted at 82c. Corn is not so active.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Plain and Fancy Printing.

Job work of all kinds—such as Handbills, Circulars Business, Visiting, and Show Cards, Tickets, Bill Heads, Deeds, Mortgages, and all kinds of blanks, &c., &c., &c. neatly printed at the "GLOBE" Job Office, Huntingdon. Pa.

☞Specimens of "GLOBE" printing can be seen at the office—which will satisfy everybody that it is no longer necessary to go to Philadelphia for neat work. Call and see for yourselves.

Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.

E. P. PRETTYMAN respectfuly informs the public that he is now perpared to take Danguerreotypes and Ambrotypes on glass, put up with double or single glass.

Rooms at the Station House, Huntingdon Pa.

For Ready-Made Clothing,

Wholesale or retail, call at H. ROMAN'S Clothing Store, opposite Couts' Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa., where the very best assortment of goods for men and boys' wear may be found at low prices.

Express Notice.

The Office of THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, has been removed to the H. & B. T. R. R. Office.

JNO. J. LAWRENCE, Agent.

Huntingdon, Jan. 7, 1857.

$15,000 Wanted on Loan, on unincumbered Real Estate security, at 12 per cent. per annum. Two per cent. paid in advance, and 10 per cent. at the end of the year. Enquire of D. BLAIR.

Huntingdon, March 18, 1857–1m.

WILLIAM HENRY LEAS. SAMUEL HARSH.

LEAS & HARSH, BANKERS AND LAND AGENTS, DES MOINES, IOWA.

We buy and sell Eastern Exchange and Land Warrants —select and enter land with cash or warrants—pay taxes —invest money—make collections—and attend to legal business generally.

ALSO,

LEAS & HARSH, BANKERS AND LAND AGENTS, LEAVENWORTH CITY, KANSAS.

One of the Partners has located at Leavenworth City, and will transact all business connected with the Banking and Real Estate business. For a few months yet, correspondents will address us at Des Moines.

REFERENCES:

W. S. Gilman, 90 Beaver St., New York.
Seiger, Lamb & Co., North Third St., Phila.
James, Kent & Santee, " "
Serrill & Lefevre, " "
Drexill & Co., Bankers, " "
Chubb Bros., Washington City, D. C.
Edward Showers, Carlisle, Pa.
Hon. J. H. Graham, "
Wm. B. Leas, Esq., Shirleysburg, Pa.
David Blair, Esq., Huntingdon, Pa.

March 18, 1857–1y.

BLINDS AND SHADES, OF NEW STYLES. B. J. WILLIAMS, No. 12 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Manufacturer of VENITIAN BLINDS, VELVET and GOLD BORDERED and PAINTED SHADES, of beautiful designs. Buff, and all other colors of Holland used for Shades. Fixtures, Trimmings, &c., &c., Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest cash prices. ☞Store Shades painted to order.☜

B. J. W. thankful for past patronage, respectfully solicits the public to call and examine his new and large assortment, before purchasing elsewhere.

☞"WE STUDY TO PLEASE."☜

March 18, 1857–3m.

BARGAINS, BARGAINS! HARDWARE DEPOT!!!

The subscribers have again returned from the east with an *enlarged* stock of

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, PAINTS, &c.,

which they will sell at such prices as shall make it the interest of Housekeepers, Builders, Mechanics, and *all the rest of mankind*, to give them a call. Our stock comprises Building material, such as Locks, Hinges, Screws, Nails, Bolts, Glass of all sizes, Putty, Oils, Varnishes, White Lead, and Zinc Paints.

MECHANICS' TOOLS.

Planes, Handsaws, Mill & Crosscut Saws, Chisels, Mann's Axes, Hatchets, Spirit Levels, Files, Stocks and Dies, Monkey Wrenches, Blacksmith's Vices, with an endless variety of modern inventions and improvements.

Saddlers and Coach Makers are invited to call and examine our extensive stock of Harness Mountings and Coach Trimmings. Patent and Common Hames, 30 varieties; Girthing, Hog Skins, Patent Leather, Enameled Leather, Oil Cloth for Carriages, Coach Laces and Linings, Hubs, Spokes, Fellows, Shafts, Springs, Axles, &c., &c.

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,

Knives and Forks from 37½ cents to $5 per set, Silver dessert forks, Silver and common spoons, Ladies fruit knives, Wostenholm's and 50 other kinds of Pocket knives, Farrier's knives, razors, &c., &c.

HOLLOW-WARE,

Porcelains. Tinned and Plain Boilers, Tea Kettles, Sauce, Frying and Baking Pans, Steak Griddles, Dish Covers, &c., &c., at manufacturers' prices.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ice Hammers, Lemon Squeezers, Butter Prints, Butter Ladles, Portmonaies, Bells of all kinds, Guns, Pistols and Revolvers, Paint Brushes, Wall Brushes, Traces & Chains of various kinds, Chain Pumps and Metallic Pumps for cisterns, Picks, Sledges, &c., &c.

☞Having purchased many of our goods at wholesale prices from manufacturers, we are enabled to sell both *Wholesale* and *Retail—extremely low!* A liberal share of public patronage is solicited.

☞All orders from abroad promptly attended to.

JAS. A. BROWN & CO.

March 18, 1857.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS for a Court of Quarter Sessions to be held at Huntingdon in and for the county of Huntingdon, the second Monday and 13th day of April, 1857.

Brice Blair, farmer, Dublin.
Michael Baker, carpenter, Porter.
Alexander S. Briggs, farmer, Tell.
Philip Crouse, tailor, Cassville.
James B. Carothers, farmer, Morris.
John M. Cunningham, carpenter, Huntingdon.
William L. Couch, farmer, Barree.
David Enyeart, farmer, Walker.
John Foster, farmer, Shirley.
John Graffius, tinner, Warriorsmark.
Jacob Hoover, farmer, Penn.
Robert F. Haslett, Innkeeper, Morris.
Geo. W. Hazard, farmer, Union.
Robert Johnston, farmer, Jackson.
John Lee, miller, Walker.
Thomas Osborn, farmer, Jackson.
Isaac Oatenkirk, farmer, Brady.
John F. Parsons, farmer, Tell.
Livingston Robb, farmer, Walker.
Wm. Stapleton, farmer, Tod.
David Swoope, jr., carpenter, Clay.
Andrew Smith, farmer, Union.
William Walker, carpenter, Porter.
Elias B. Wilson, J. P., Cassville.

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

William Africa, shoemaker, Huntingdon.
Alexander Appleby, farmer, Dublin.
Samuel Bowman, farmer, Shirley.
Jacob Brumbaugh, farmer, Penn.
John C. Bolinger, farmer, Cromwell.
Richard Cunningham, farmer, Jackson.
Isaac Curfman, farmer, Tod.
Joseph Cornelius, farmer, Cromwell.
Jacob H. Dell, farmer, Cass.
John Duffey, mason, Springfield.
Gideon Elias, surveyor, Tod.
Martin Flenner, wagonmaker, Walker.
Robert Fleming, farmer, Jackson.
Jonathan Frazier, tanner, Jackson.
Michael Flesher, farmer, Jackson.
James Goodman, carpenter, Huntingdon.
Hiram Grady, farmer, Henderson.
Austin Green, mechanic, Cassville.
John Griffith, farmer, Tod.
John Hewit, farmer, Porter.
Thomas Hamer, jr., farmer, West.
Samuel Harvey, farmer, Shirley.
Solomon Houck, farmer, Tod.
Daniel Knode, farmer, Porter.
Charles H. Miller, tanner, Huntingdon.
Abraham McCoy, brickmaker, Huntingdon.
William Morgan, farmer, Shirley.
William C. McCauley, tanner, Brady.
Asa Price, farmer, Cromwell.
John S. Pheasant, farmer, Union.
Charles Rhinehart, farmer, Clay.
John Shaffer, farmer, Morris.
Philip Silkenitter, farmer, Barree.
Peter Shaver of Samuel, clerk, Shirley.
Peter Shaffer, farmer, Morris.
David Snare, J. P., Huntingdon.
Jacob Snyder, tailor, Huntingdon.
William Sines, clerk, Franklin.
Thomas Weston, Esq., J. P., Warriorsmark.
Thomas Wilson, J. P., Barree.
F. B. Wallace, blacksmith, Huntingdon.
Armstrong Willoughby, tailor, Huntingdon,
Leonard Weaver, farmer, Hopewell.
Thomas Whittaker, farmer, Porter.
Jacob Walters, farmer, Franklin.
Samuel Wall, merchant, Penn.
John Kinch, blacksmith, Franklin.
John Rung, gentleman, West.

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

James Bell, Esq., farmer, Warriorsmark.
William Cramer, farmer, Tell.
James Cree, farmer, Dublin.
Hugh Cunningham, farmer, Porter.
David Colestock, farmer, Huntingdon.
John Duff, farmer, Jackson.
Thomas Duffey, farmer, Springfield.
John Eberly, farmer, West.
Martin Fleming, farmer, Brady.
David H. Foster, merchant, Hopewell.
John Gaghagan, carpenter, Porter.
Joshua Green, farmer, Barree.
John Grafius, laborer, West.
Caleb Greenland, farmer, Cass.
George Hight, farmer, Tod.
John Hewel, farmer, West.
Jacob H. Knode, farmer, West.
Hugh King, farmer, Shirley.
James Kerr, farmer, Brady.
John P. Murphy, shoemaker, West.
George Myerly, farmer, Springfield.
Franklin B. Neely, farmer, Dublin.
John A. Nash, printer, Huntingdon.
Henry F. Newingham, gentleman, Huntingdon.
Christian Peightal, tailor, Barree.
Jacob Spanogle, farmer, Shirley.
John Simpson, farmer, Huntingdon.
Henry W. Swoope, farmer, Porter.
Samuel Smith, farmer, Union.
Valentine Smittle, farmer, Tell.
James Stevens, farmer, Clay.
William P. Taylor, carpenter, Clay.
John Weston, farmer, Union.
John Whittaker, gentleman, Huntingdon.
Richard Wills, cabinet-maker, Warriorsmark.
Michael Ware, farmer, West.

Huntingdon, March 18, 1857.

THE WORLD'S GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL! Awarded to C. MEYER, for his two Pianos, London, October 15, 1851.

C. MAYER, respectfully informs his friends, and the public generally that he has constantly on hand Pianos equal to those for which he received the Prize Medal, in London, in 1851.

All orders promptly attended to, and great care taken in the selection and packing the same.

He has received during the last 15 years, more Medals than any other maker from the Franklin Institute; also First Premium at Boston, and Premiums at New York and Baltimore.

Warerooms removed from 52 S. Fourth, to No. 180 ARCH Street, below Eighth, south side, Philad'a.

March 11, 1857-3m.

CONSTABLE.—We are requested to announce SAMUEL S. SMITH as an independent candidate for Borough Constable at the approaching election. Huntingdon, March 11, 1857.

TUSCARORA FEMALE SEMINARY, at *Academia, Juniata county, Pa.*

The advantages and attractions of this Institution are such as pertain to a thorough and comprehensive system of education, combining artistic, literary, scientific, hygienic and moral culture—and a location in a very healthful region, away from towns and villages and in the midst of charming scenery. Expenses, $120 per annum; including music, $150. The summer session will commence May 5th.

E. HINDS, Principal.

March 11, 1857-3t.

THIS WAY. New Goods Arrived at MOSES STROUS' CHEAP STORE.

Every body and all their relations are informed that Moses Strous has opened a new stock of goods for Spring. His assortment is extensive, and of the latest styles of Dress Goods. Also,

EVERY VARIETY OF GOODS

usually found in the best stores, and at low prices.

READY-MADE CLOTHING, of the best, for men and boys, cheap as the cheapest.

☞All who want bargains should call and examine his Goods. Don't forget to call at STROUS' Store.

Huntingdon, March 11, 1857.

ESTATE OF WM. LOGAN, dec'd.—Letters of Administration on the Estate of WILLIAM LOGAN, late of Shirley township, Huntingdon county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, he hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

D. J. LOGAN.

March 11, 1857.

FRONT STREET WIRE MANUFACTORY. WATSON, COX & CO., Sieve, Riddle, Screen & Wire Cloth Manufacturers, *No. 46 North Front Street*, Corner of Coomb's Alley, between Market and Mulberry (Arch) Streets, Philadelphia.

Manufacture of superior quality, Brass and Iron Wire Sieves of all kinds: Brass and Copper Wire Cloth for Paper Makers, &c. Cylinders and Dandy Rolls covered in the best manner.

Heavy Twilled Wire for Spark Catchers, Sieves for Brass and Iron Founders, Screen Wire, Window Wire, Safes, Traps, Dish Covers, Coal and Sand Screens, &c. Fancy Wire Work of every description.

March 11, 1857-3m.

PERUVIAN GUANO.— Experience has taught the Farmer that the ONLY RELIABLE Fertilizer is the PERUVIAN GOVERNMENT GUANO.—The subscriber, Sole Agent in Philadelphia for the sale of it, has now on hand a large stock of

PURE PERUVIAN GUANO,

Which he will sell at the lowest Cash price, in lots to suit either dealers or farmers. S. J. CHRISTIAN,

Sole Agent for Philadelphia,

No. 48 North Wharves, and 97 North Water St.

March 11, 1857-3m.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, STEAM TANNERY, COAL LAND, FARM, &c.

By virtue of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, the undersigned will expose to Public Sale on the premises, on TUESDAY the 31st day of MARCH, next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon—

All the one undivided half part of that parcel and lot of ground situate in Tod township, Huntingdon county, containing about 3 acres, having a large Steam Tannery buildings and fixtures thereon erected, including a five horse power Steam Engine, vats with running liquor, roll-er and fulling stock, &c., with a two-story house, new frame house in progress of construction, a plentiful supply of water, conveyed by pipes, &c., with all conveniences for doing a good tanning business. A plentiful supply of bark can be had in the immediate neighborhood.

Also, all that certain parcel and tract of Coal Land, in the Broad Top Coal Region, in Tod township, adjoining land of John McCaules & Co., containing one hundred and four acres, more or less.

Terms—One third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments with interest from confirmation, to be secured by the bonds and mortgage of purchaser.

ASAPH BRICE,
MICHAEL J. MARTIN,
Administrators of Joseph Martin, dec'd.

At the times and places mentioned above, I, being the owner of the other undivided half of the property above mentioned, will expose to sale upon same terms, all my interest in said real estate. MICHAEL J. MARTIN.

☞Any information will be given by Messrs. Wilson & Petriken, Attorneys at Law, Huntingdon, or by Michael J. Martin, Eagle Foundry P. O., Huntingdon county.

March 4, 1857.

NEW DRY GOODS FOR SPRING OF 1857.

FASHIONABLE SILKS,
SILK ROBES, Flounced,
BLACK SILKS, extra gloss,
SPRING DRESS GOODS,
NEW SPRING SHAWLS,
BRITISH & FRENCH CHINTZES,
LAWN & LAWN ROBES,
SHAWLS, of the newest Fashions,

Staple Linen Goods, Blankets, Quilts, Damask Table Cloths, Napkins, &c.

Gentlemen's Wear and full stock of Goods for Boys' Clothing.

Bargains, daily received from New York and Philadelphia Auctions.

Wholesale buyers are *invited to give us an early call.*

BYRE & LANDELL,
4th and Arch streets, Philadelphia.

☞Terms Nett Cash, and prices low.

March 4, 1857-3m.

SAMUEL M. MECUTCHEN, MILL-WRIGHT AND BURR MILL STONE MANUFACTURER. Sole Proprietor of JOHNSON'S highly approved and much improved SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE: Improved IRON CONCAVE BRAN DUSTER, THE PREMIUM MACHINE FOR MILLERS.

Residence: NO. 64 QUEEN Street, (18th Ward,) address Kensington Post Office.

Shop: HAYDOCK Street, below Front, Philadelphia.

Cocalico Mill Stones, Mill Irons, Smutt Machines, Patent Mill Bush, Portable Mills, Stretched Belting, Cement and Screen Wire,

SQUARE MESHED BOLTING CLOTHS.

Philadelphia, Feb. 25, 1857.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Letters of Administration have been granted to me upon the Estate of Samuel Thompson, late of Shirley twp., dec'd. All persons indebted are requested to make payment and those having claims to present them to me.

JAMES MURPHY,
Petersburg, Feb. 20, 1857.* Administrator.

40 BUSHELS CLOVERSEED just received and for sale by J. & W. SAXTON.

Huntingdon, February 11, 1857.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAIL ROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT!

On and after Monday, March 2, 1857, two Passenger Trains a day, each way—Sundays excepted—will run as follows:

FIRST TRAIN.

STATIONS.		A. M.		P. M.
Huntingdon	Leave	8.00	Arrive	1.55
M'Connellstown	"	8.15	"	1.40
Pleasant Grove	"	8.25	"	1.30
Marklesburg	"	8.35	"	1.20
Coffee Run	"	8.45	"	1.10
Rough & Ready	"	8.55	"	1.00
Fishers' Summit	"	9.05	"	12.50
Saxton	"	9.20	"	12.35
Riddlesburg	"	9.30	"	12.25
Hopewell	Arrive	9.40	Leave	p. m. 12.15

SECOND TRAIN.

		P. M.		P. M.
Huntingdon	Leave	4.00	Arrive	7.50
M'Connellstown	"	4.15	"	7.35
Pleasant Grove	"	4.25	"	7.25
Marklesburg	"	4.35	"	7.15
Coffee Run	"	4.45	"	7.05
Rough & Ready	"	4.55	"	6.55
Fishers' Summit	"	5.05	"	6.45
Saxton	"	5.20	"	6.30
Riddlesburg	"	5.30	"	6.20
Hopewell	Arrive	5.40	Leave	6.10

☞Passengers for BROAD TOP CITY, HOPEWELL, and BEDFORD SPRINGS, arriving from East by Pennsylvania Rail Road Express Train at 7.32 A. M., breakfast at Huntingdon. Passengers from East by Mail Train, arrive at 5.15 P. M., and stay all night at Huntingdon.

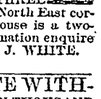
Passengers from West arrive by Express Train in the morning and breakfast at Huntingdon. Passengers from West, by Mail Train, arrive at 3.31 P. M., and leave at 4 P. M., for Hopewell and Bedford. Trains connect at Hopewell with Four Horse Mail Coaches, over good Plank and Turnpike Roads to Bedford Springs.

Visitors to Broad Top City, by taking the morning Train, can spend half a day on the mountain, (where good accommodations are to be had,) and return to Huntingdon same day.

Fifty pounds baggage allowed each Passenger. For further information inquire at the office of the Company at Huntingdon. THOMAS T. WIERMAN, Supt.

Huntingdon, Feb. 25, 1857.

WELL TIMBERED WOODLAND AT PUBLIC SALE.—ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, I will expose to Public Sale, on FRIDAY the 20th day of MARCH, 1857, at the public house of Mrs. Huey, in Alexandria, at one o'clock, P. M., A TRACT OF WOODLAND, situate on the South-East side of Tussey's Mountain, in Porter township, Huntingdon county, containing about 290 ACRES. It is well timbered and will be very desirable for timber for farmers without much timber land.



It will be laid off in lots of convenient size to suit purchasers, a plot of which will be exhibited on day of sale.

TERMS.—One half of purchase money on confirmation of sale; balance in one year with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage. ROBERT A. LAIRD,

Acting Executor of Wm. Laird, dec'd.

February 25, 1857.

JAMES BROWNS' GRAMMATICAL WORKS.—THE FIRST BOOK of the Rational System of English Grammar. 25 cts.

THE SECOND BOOK of the Rational system of English Grammar, designed to teach the process of Analysing the English Language with sound judgment; and the art of using it with grammatical propriety. 31 cts.

These works are now used in the Public Schools in the First School District in Pennsylvania.

THE THIRD BOOK of the Rational System of English Grammar, designed to enable the learner to become most thoroughly acquainted with the nature and use of the PREPOSITIONS, and may be read by him either in or out of school. 50 cts.

BROWNS' GRAMMATICAL READER. This Book sets aside the old Grammars, exposes their defects, demonstrates the little use of attending to them, and presents to the Teacher the unerring and the only way to the Grammar of the English Language. 87½ cts.

For sale by Peter Griffee, 118 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Feb. 18, 1857.

JOSEPH FUSSELL, Umbrella and PARASOL MANUFACTURER, No. 2 North Fourth Street, N. W. Corner of Market, Philadelphia, Has now on hand an extensive assortment of the newest and most desirable kinds, including many NEW STYLES not heretofore to be had in this market. An examination of our stock is solicited before purchasing elsewhere.

March 4, 1857–3m.

WANTED.—A partner in the Tavern business, in the centre of the Broad Top Coal mines, at a stand now doing a good business. Any one who wishes to go into that line of business, will find it an excellent chance rarely to be met with. Address by letter to B. at this office, when every information required shall be given. February 25, 1857.

A CARD.—To Teachers and all whom it may Concern: The undersigned are making preparations to open a Normal School in Huntingdon County; and we design making it a permanent Institution. The Instructors will be persons who have been educated in Normal schools, and who are known to be eminent in their profession—in the didactic art. Our advertisement will appear as soon as our correspondence with the Faculty can be completed. We desire to open the school in April.

ALBERT OWEN,
Huntingdon, Feb. 11, 1857. F. H. LANE.

A HOUSE FOR SALE.—The subscriber will sell the HOUSE and THREE LOTS OF GROUND he now occupies in the North East corner of the borough of Huntingdon. The house is a two-story frame, nearly new. For further information enquire of A. J. WHITE.

February 11, 1857.

NO LIBRARY IS COMPETE WITHOUT IT.—TESTIMONY OF SIXTEEN THOUSAND PURCHASERS.—MAGNIFICENT WORK OF HISTORY!—A WHOLE LIBRARY IN ITSELF!—COST $11,000—70 MAPS—700 ENGRAVINGS.—A HISTORY OF ALL NATIONS.

From the earliest period to the present time, the history of every nation, ancient and modern, being separately given. By S. G. GOODRICH, author of several works of History, 'Peter Parley's Tales,' &c.

It is believed that the above work will be very acceptable to the American public. It is the result of years of toil and labor, assisted in his researches by several scholars of known ability, and has been got up at a great expense by the proprietors. No pains have been spared in the execution of the Illustrations and Maps, which are prepared expressly for this work. Indeed, all the other historical writing of Mr. Goodrich, sink into insignificance, when compared to

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

L. SCOTT & CO'S REPRINT of THE BRITISH PERIODICALS AND THE FARMER'S GUIDE. A great reduction in the price of the latter publication.

L. SCOTT & CO., NEW YORK, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals, viz:

1.
THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative).
2.
THE EDINBURG REVIEW (Whig).
3.
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church).
4.
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal).
5.
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURG MAGAZINE (Tory).

These Periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory, and Radical—but politics forms only one feature of their character. As Organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality, and Religion, they stand, as they ever have stood, unrivalled in the world of letters, being considered indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, while to the intelligent reader of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, than can be possibly obtained from any other source.

EARLY COPIES.—The receipt of *Advance Sheets* from the British publishers gives additional value to these Reprints, especially during the present exciting state of European affairs, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

TERMS.

For any one of the four Reviews	$3	per annum.
For any two of the four Reviews	5	"
For any three of the four Reviews	7	"
For all four of the Reviews	8	"
For Blackwood's Magazine	3	"
For Blackwood and three Reviews	9	"
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	10	"

Payments to be made in all cases in advance. Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

CLUBBING.—A discount of twenty-five per cent. from the above prices will be allowed to Clubs ordering four or more copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $9; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $30: and so on.

POSTAGE.—In all the principal Cities and Towns, these works will be delivered, free of postage. When sent by mail, the postage to any part of the United States will be but *twenty-four cents* a year for Blackwood, and but *fourteen cents* a year for each of the Reviews.

N. B. The price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals above named is about $31 per annum.

THE FARMER'S GUIDE

TO SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE. By HENRY STEPHENS, F. R. S., of Edinburg, and the late J. P. NORTON, Professor of *Scientific Agriculture* in Yale College, New Haven. 2 vols. Royal Octavo. 1600 pages, and numerous Wood and Steel Engravings.

This is, confessedly, the most complete work on Agriculture ever published, and in order to give it a wider circulation the publishers have resolved to reduce the price to FIVE DOLLARS FOR THE TWO VOLUMES!

When sent by mail (post paid) to California and Oregon the price will be $7. To every other part of the Union and to Canada (post paid), $6.

☞This work is not the old "Book of the Farm."

Remittances for any of the above publications should always be addressed, post-paid, to the Publishers,

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
jan7 No. 54 Gold Street, New York.

BROADWAY GOLD PEN MANUFACTURING CO., No. 335 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

LIST OF RETAIL PRICES:

Gold Pens	$1 00	Gold Tooth Picks	$2 00
Gold Pen & Silver Holder	2 00	" Tooth and Ear Picks	3 00
Gold Pen and double extra Silver Holders	3 00	" Pencil & Watch Keys	3 00
Mammoth " " "	4 00	Ladies Gold Pencils	2 00
Leviathan " " "	5 00	" " "	3 00
Fountain Pen, Desk Holder	3 00	" " "	4 00
Mamon. " "	5 00	" " "with Pen	5 00
Engrossing Pens	2 00	Gents' Gold Cases and Pens	8 00
Leviathan and Box	5 00	" " "	10 00
Gothic Silver Case & Pen	3 00	" Gothic " "	12 00
" Engrossing " "	4 00	" Screw Pencil	8 00
" Mammouth " "	5 00	And all other kinds and styles at the retail prices.	

PREMIUMS PRESENTED TO PURCHASERS.

To every person buying a gold pen of us we present a numbered certificate, and each of those certificates entitles the holder of it, by the extra payment of 25 cents, to an article of jewelry, in value from $1 to $100. This jewelry consists of Gold and Silver Watches in great variety.—Silver Goblets. Silver Fruit Baskets, Gold Guard Chains for ladies. Lockets, Bracelets, Gents' Gold Fob and Vest chains. Thimbles. Breastpins, Bracelets, Ear Drops, Studs, Rings, Crosses, &c. each of which sell for less than $1. FOR EVERY DOLLAR PAID US, THE PARTY IS ENTITLED TO A NUMBERED CERTIFICATE, AND BY THE PAYMENT OF 25 CTS. EXTRA ON EACH CERTIFICATE HE IS ENTITLED TO RECEIVE WHATEVER THE NUMBER OF THE CERTIFICATE DESIGNATES. We have been in operation for three years and thousands have bought of us and we have never learned that one was ever dissatisfied. *This plan affords every opportunity of obtaining a* gold watch or some article of jewelry, for a trifling sum.—All our pens, pencil cases, &c., are genuine articles manufactured by ourselves with great care, and we offer them precisely at prices asked in all other stores in the city. To agents we make advantageous offers, and any energetic person can do well by working for us. We wish agents in every place in the country, and persons who would like to become such will please address us, and we will send them printed circulars of prices, terms, &c. We have no stated periods for distribution. The moment a pen is purchased, the purchaser is entitled to receive his premium on the payment of 25 cents extra.

All orders by mail should be addressed

MERRICK, BENTON & DEAN,
335 Broadway, New York.

AGENTS WANTED.

N. B.—Gold pens repointed in a superior manner. Enclose the pen and 39 cents in P. O. stamps, and the pen will be repointed and returned post paid.

The BROADWAY GOLD PEN MANUFACTURING CO. *is well known throughout* the country, but as there are undoubtedly some who are not acquainted with us we append the following well known firms as *references:*

FELLOWS & CO., No. 17 Maiden Lane, New York.
HICKS & MITCHELL, No. 20 do do
BENTON BROS., Cor. Broadway & Courtland st., New York, and Chestnut street, Philadelphia.
J. H. STUDLY & CO., No. 5 Gilsey Building, New York.
GOULD & WOOD, No. 9 Maiden Lane, do
February 4, 1857-3m

THE BOOK OF THE AGE.—"'TIS MUCH TO SAY, YET TRUTH TO SAY IT."—RECOLLECTIONS OF A LIFETIME, OR MEN AND THINGS I HAVE SEEN IN EUROPE AND AMERICA,

By S. G. GOODRICH, the veritable "Peter Parley," author of "The History of all Nations," &c., &c. In two volumes, 159 pp. large 12mo. 25 engravings, including an accurate Steel Portrait of the Author. Price, Black or Scarlet Cloth, $300; Scarlet cloth, gilt edges, $4; Half calf, marble edges, $5; Gilt Edges, $7.

This work embraces the prominent public events of the last half century, both at home and abroad; a complete autobiography of the author—his early days, education, and literary career; and an amount of original, curious, and valuable personal incident, anecdote and description, seldom, if ever, met with in a single work. It is the author's life-long work, and nothing superior if equal to it in blended amusement and instruction, has ever been published. Mr. Goodrich is the author and editor of 170 volumes, of which seven millions of copies have been sold! *and this the great work of his life time, embodies the condensed substance of his ample literary and practical experience; the war with England in 1812-14, in which Mr.* Goodrich was a private soldier; the Hartford Convention, whose operations took place under his immediate observation, and with most of the members of which he was personally acquainted. Embracing curious and interesting details respecting old Jeffersonian Democracy, Old Federalism, and Connecticut Blue Lights; curious and marvellous events connected with the rise and progress of religious sects in the United States; with descriptions of the French Revolution of 1848, and Louis Napoleon's Coup d'Etat, both of which the author witnessed. Also, a full account of the 'Peter Parley's Tales,' of which four millions have been sold.

In the course of the work will be found pen and ink portraits of over Two Hundred celebrated persons—Presidents, Vice-Presidents, Kings, Queens, Emperors, Soldiers, Poets, Wits, Enthusiasts, Physicians, Lawyers, Politicians, Diplomatists, &c.—all described from personal acquaintance or observation. For sale by

GEO. BERGSTRESSER,
MILL CREEK, Hunt. Co., Pa.

Published by Miller, Orton & Mulligan, No. 25 Park Row, N. Y.

☞Also, Agent for Dr. Kane's works.
Feb. 11, 1857.

SEGARS, SEGARS.—A large lot of the best Segars—consisting of Fire Fly, Opera, La Dulcipena, La Suiza, El Neptuno, and 10,000 other brands, —all the best that could be procured in the city, just received and for sale by LOVE & McDIVIT.

A Splendid lot of Fancy and Striped Silks, French Merino, Cashmere, Lyons Cloth, Robes, Fancy and Striped Delaines, Persian Twills. Also a handsome assortment of Collars, Undersleeves and Mitts, just received and for sale cheap by

dec17 J. & W. SAXTON

HOW'S THIS!—J. & W. Saxton are now receiving their Second Fall and Winter Stock of NEW and FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS!

Enumeration is unnecessary, but what every body says, must be true, and every body says the place to find the BEST ASSORTMENT of DRY GOODS in these parts, is at J. & W. SAXTON'S. [Dec. 10, '56.]

MURPHY & KOONS, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FISH, CHEESE AND PROVISIONS, No. 47 North Wharves, (below Race Street,) Philadelphia.

Have constantly on hand a large assortment of FISH, CHEESE and PROVISIONS, which they are prepared to sell at the lowest possible rates.

☞Orders promptly attended to. [Feb. 18, '57-3m.

50 TONS BROAD TOP COAL just received and for sale by
Huntingdon, Jan. 21, 1857. CUNNINGHAM & DUNN.

WRIGHT'S Hair Regenerator or Amber Gloss, for sale at McMANIGILL'S.

EVERYTHING.—Everything in the Grocery line can be procured at the cheap store of
LOVE & McDIVIT.

WINDOW SASH.—J. & W. Saxton have now on hand different kinds of Window Sash, and at much lower prices than can be made by hand. They will also be able to have doors made to order at the shortest notice, as well as Shutters, Blinds, and everything necessary for building purposes.
Huntingdon, December 17, 1856.

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT!—ANOTHER BANK CLOSED!

The well known establishment of Messrs. LOVE & McDIVITT, on Market street, Huntingdon, was yesterday compelled to close its doors on account of the tremendous rush of customers, occasioned by the arrival in port of the boat "Broad Top" from the East, having on board, the most extensive assortment of fresh Groceries, Confectionaries, &c., &c., &c., ever offered for sale in this place. To-day, however, they are happy to be able to announce to their numerous friends and patrons—to the public generally—and "the rest of mankind," that they are again open, and prepared to dispose of their entire stock, on the most reasonable terms, for cash or country produce—consisting of the following, viz: Coffee, Sugar, Teas, Molasses, Fish, Salt, Cheese, Crackers, Cakes, Fruit, Confectionaries, Hams, Shoulders, &c., Tobacco of the best quality and Segars of every grade. Candles, Oils, Fluids, Camphene, &c. Nuts of every description, Figs, Raisins, &c. in short, every thing usually found in an establishment of this kind.

As the terms will be *strictly cash*, or country produce in exchange for goods, their stock will be disposed of at the LOWEST FIGURES.

Thankful for past favors, they would still solicit a share of public patronage. All are invited to call and examine for themselves, as no pains will be spared in order to accommodate. December 3, 1856.

THE HUNTINGDON COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, Has been removed to a large and commodious room in the "Town Hall," and is open, day and evening, for the reception of Students. The course of instruction embracing Single and Double Entry Book-Keeping, is accompanied by daily Lectures on Commercial Sciences. A department has also been opened, which is devoted to Penmanship, and is conducted by Prof. MORRISON of Pittsburg.

Lectures on Commercial Law, Ethics and Political Economy are delivered periodically, to the students, by members of the Huntingdon Bar.

Other particulars furnished on application, personally, or by letter, to T. H. POLLOCK, Principal.
Huntingdon, Nov. 26, 1856.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!—At D. P. GWIN'S *CHEAP STORE!*

D. P. GWIN has just received from Philadelphia a large and beautiful assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, consisting of the most fashionable Dress Goods for Ladies and Gentlemen, such as Black Silks, Chanelion and Fancy Silks, French Merinoes, All Wool Delaines, Persian Sculls, Coburg Cloth, Levella Cloth, Alpaca, Debarge Madonna Cloth, Wool Plaids, and any quantity of Fancy Delains.—Prints of every description.

ALSO—A large lot of Dress Trimmings, Dress Buttons, Bonnet Silks, Ribbons, Gloves, Mitts, Hosiery, Laces, Veils, Collars, Undersleeves, Chimazetts, Mohair Head Dresses, Gum Belts, Whalebones for Skirts, Silk and Linen Flop, French Working, Cotton, Fall and Wool Shawls, and a variety of Fancy Goods too numerous to mention.

ALSO—Cloths, Black and Blue, Black and Fancy Cassimeres, Cassinets, Tweeds, Kentucky Jean, Vestings, Flannels, Sack Flannels of every color, Canton Flannel, Cotton and Nankeen Linsey, Muslins, bleached and unbleached, Ticking, Checks, Table Diaper, Woollen and Linen Table Covers, Sheeting Muslin 2¼ yards wide, Woollen Yarns different colors, Woollen Coats and Caps, Comforts, &c.

Silk Bonnets of every description and color, largest assortment in town, and at prices that can't be beat. Also, Hats and Caps, latest styles. Boots and Shoes, Queensware, Hardware, Buckets, Tubs, Baskets, Oil Cloths, &c., &c.

Groceries, Salt, and all goods usually kept in a country store.

☞My old customers, and as many new ones as can crowd in, are respectfully invited to call and examine my Goods. No charges for looking. All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods at highest market Prices. Huntingdon, Oct. 8, 1856.

IMPORTANT TO DAGUERREOTYPISTS, MARBLE DEALERS AND OTHERS. MONUMENTAL DAGUERREOTYPE CASES. A method has long been sought for, to insert in a durable manner, Daguerreotype Likenesses to Head Stones and Monuments.—I have been manufacturing these cases for the last two years, and can warrant them to *secure* the picture for a long number of years.

The double case is made of Parian Marble, and the box which encloses the picture and keeps it in a state of great preservation for a long number of years, is made of brass, —*a screw box*. It makes a very neat job on a Head Stone or Monument. They are used in Greenwood Cemetery, Mount Auburn, Laurel Hill, and many other Cemeteries in the United States.

A liberal discount made to Marble Dealers and Daguerreotypists. *Price from $2.25 each to $9.50.* A circular of engravings will be sent to any address, free, with price list. Addre-s,

A. L. BALDWIN.
Agent of Mausoleum Dag. Co., 335 Broadway, New York.
December 24, 1856.

CUMBERLAND VALLEY INSTITUTE, *Mechanicsburg, Cumberland County, Pa., eight miles west of Harrisburg.*

This Boarding School for Young Ladies and Gentlemen, in successful operation for several years, under the direction of the REV. JOSEPH S. LOOSE, A. M., has passed into the hands of the subscribers, who would announce that the next term will commence April 1, 1857.

The course of instruction is alike liberal and thorough in all the branches of an English, Scientific and Classical education. The proprietors engaged for years, as instructors of youth, assisted by male and female teachers of experience and skill will prepare pupils for the practical duties of life by a thorough course of instruction.

In the Classical department, under the charge of an able and efficient teacher, students will be prepared for any class in college, or fitted to enter upon the study of any of the different professions.

Teachers of modern languages converse in French, German, Italian and Spanish.

Terms, reasonable, and charges very moderate.

For *Circulars* giving particulars, address

RUPP & COYLE, Proprietors,
C. V. Institute, Mechanicsburg, Pa., or
I. D. RUPP, Harrisburg, Pa.

December 31, 1856.

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF ANIMATED NATURE.—A BOOK THAT IS REALLY ALL LIFE.—EVERY FAMILY SHOULD HAVE IT.—LIVING NATURE IN ALL ITS FORMS.

The only book of its kind ever published, which gives Pictorial Representations and Popular Descriptions of the History, Habits and modes of life of all the classes of living beings on the earth, in the ocean and in the air. Uniform retail price.

In One Quarto Volume 1350 Illustrations, Muslin Gilt Back and Center. $8.00. The same—Marble Edge, Embossed Morocco, Gilt Back and Center, $9,00. The same—Extra Red Turkey Morocco, Gilt Edges and Full Gilt Sides, $5,00.

Books upon almost every other subject have been circulated among the people, except those relating to the very interesting and important one of Natural History. The books which have heretofore been published on this subject, have been adapted to mere children, or to those who made it a thorough study. Hence, very few of the millions of readers in this country have, within their reach, anything satisfactory upon this subject. This indicates a great and an obvious want, as no subject is more intensely interesting, and none more improving, than that of the living beings that people the globe. This want we are confident we fully meet, in the work we here offer to the public.

☞This Book is not for sale in Bookstores, but can be ordered from us direct, or obtained from our Canvassing Agents.

Published by Miller, Orton & Mulligan, New York, and for sale by GEO. BERGSTRESSER,
MILL CREEK, Hunt. Co., Pa.

☞Also, Agent for Dr. Kane's works.
Feb. 11, 1857.

A NEW BOOK FOR AGENTS.—THE LIFE and TIMES of ALEXANDER HAMILTON; by Samuel M. Smucker, L. H., author of the Life and Reign of Nicholas I, of Russia, &c., &c.

This is the only complete and reliable biography of this GREAT MAN. He was the intimate personal FRIEND OF WASHINGTON, and by many considered his equal.

This work includes a history of the times and men of the Revolution, and many incidents not heretofore given in history. It has all the charms of romance, although prepared from the most reliable and authentic sources, and should be in the hands of every American who reveres the great and good men of our Revolution. A sketch of BURR is also given, and an account of his miserable end.

Agents wanted in every part of the United States, for this and other valuable works, to whom the largest commissions will be paid. Copies sent by mail, on receipt of the price, $1. J. W. BRADLEY, Publisher,
No. 48 North Fourth Street,
January 7, 1857-1m. Philadelphia.

ESTATE OF PAUL ORLADY, dec'd.—All persons interested are hereby notified that Letters testamentary have been granted by the Register of Huntingdon county to the undersigned Executor of the last Will and Testament of Paul Orlady, late of Brady township, in said county, deceased, and all persons having claims against his Estate are required to present them duly authenticated for settlement, and persons indebted to him are requested to pay their liabilities.

N. C. DECKER, Huntingdon, Pa.
February 4, 1857.

COME AGAIN, with a general assortment of BOOTS and SHOES,

For Men,
Women,
Misses,
Boys,
and Children. Call and examine my stock. You can't be disappointed.
Huntingdon, Dec. 24, 1856. L. WESTBROOK.

500 BUSHELS of Dried APPLES, wanted in exchange for our goods.
Dec. 17, 1856. LOVE & McDIVIT.

PREMIUM AWARDED TO H. STAINS, of Scottsville, Huntingdon county, Pa., for the best specimen of marble work. Send on your orders soon. Scottsville, Oct. 21, 1856-1y.

THE NEATEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS AND SHOES, JUST RECEIVED BY LEVI WESTBROOK.

Ladies and gentlemen are invited to call and examine my beautiful assortment of Boots and Shoes of all sizes, of the latest styles, for all ages.
Huntingdon, June 4, 1856.

BOOTS, SHOES, GAITORS, AND FASHIONABLE HATS,
SELLING AT VERY LOW PRICES,
AT H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.
Huntingdon, Pa.

SADDLERS' improved splitting and gauge Knives for sale at the Hardware store of
JAS. A. BROWN & CO.,
Huntingdon, Pa.

GRINDSTONES with friction rollers, Whetstones, Oil Stones, also Knives and Forks, Spoons, Scissors, &c., decidedly the best assortment in the county. Porcelain, Tinned and Plain Boilers, Stewing, Frying and Baking Pans, for sale at prices which make it the interest of purchasers to call at the Hardware Store of
JAS. A. BROWN & CO.

LIGHTNING RODS! Armitage's PATENT OF SUPERIOR ELECTRIC MAGNET LIGHTNING RODS, it is now admitted on all hands, that every building to be secure from the destructive influences of lightning should be provided with a good conductor.

The large number of worthless rods that are put up makes it necessary for purchasers to examine the merits of the different rods offered for sale.

The public need but to examine Armitage's rods to be convinced that they are constructed upon not only the best, but the only safe principle of any rod in use.

Over 6000 of these rods have already been put up without the loss of a dollar's worth of property by lightning in any building to which they have been attached, which is the best evidence that they are perfectly secure. I have a few on hand which I will sell for less than half of the retail price asked by Armitage, to close out my stock. Call soon at Colon's Book Store, Huntingdon, Pa., where they can be had of WM. COLON.
Huntingdon, July 16, 1856.

NEW GOODS.—Just received, a variety of articles at the corner of Smith and Allegheny streets, Cedar and Willow ware, Axes, double and single bit, Stoves, Iron Kettles, Plough Shears, &c., &c., wholesale and retail. GEO. HARTLEY.

KANSAS QUESTION SETTLED!—PEACE RESTORED!!—By latest arrival from the East, the subscribers have just received, and are now opening the largest and most carefully selected assortment of HARDWARE ever offered in the Huntingdon market.—Our Stock consists in part of BUILDING MATERIAL, such as Locks, Hinges, Screws, Bolts, Glass, Putty, Oils, White Lead, Fire Proof and Zinc Paints.

MECHANICS' TOOLS in great variety, including many new inventions and late improvements.

We invite the attention of Saddlers and Coach makers to our large and splendid stock of SADDLERY and COACH TRIMMINGS, including all the latest styles of Harness Buckles, *Gig Trees, Self-Adjusting Pad Trees, Saddle Trees,* Horse and Mule Hames of 30 different varieties, Girthing, *Hog Skins, Patent Leather, Enameled Leather, Enameled* Muslin, Coach Lace, Hubs, Spokes, Felloes, Shafts, Springs, Axles, &c., &c.

LADIES and HOUSEKEEPERS generally, will find it greatly to their advantage, to call and examine our new stock of FINE TABLE CUTLERY, Silver and Common Spoons, Silver Butter Knives, Lamps, Hollow-ware, and other House furnishing goods, including many new and *useful* inventions. In our recent purchases, we have bought at such rates, as enable us to sell even *lower* than heretofore. No charge for showing goods. All orders from abroad promptly attended to.

JAMES A. BROWN & CO.

Huntingdon, Oct. 1, 1856.

STAUFFER & HARLEY. CHEAP WATCHES and JEWELRY, wholesale and retail at the "Philadelphia Watch and Jewelry Store," No. 96, North Second street, corner of Quarry, Philadelphia.

Gold Lever Watches, full jewelled 18 carat cases,	$28 00
Gold Lepines,	24 00
Silver Lever Watches, full jewelled,	12 00
Silver Lepine, jewels,	9 00
Superior Quarters,	7 00
Gold Spectacles,	7 00
Fine Silver do.	1 50
Gold Bracelets,	3,00
Ladies' Gold Pencils,	1 00
Silver Tea Spoons, set,	6 00
Gold Pens with Pencil and Silver Holder	1 00

Gold Finger Rings, 37½ cents to $80: Watch glasses, plain, 12½ cents; Patent, 18¾; Lunett, 25; other articles in proportion. All goods warranted to be what they are sold for. STAUFFER & HARLEY.

On hand, some Gold and Silver Levers and Lepines, still lower than the above prices. October 1, 1856-1y.

ARRIVAL OF FALL & WINTER GOODS at the BROAD-TOP DEPOT. CUNNINGHAM & DUNN, have just received a well selected stock of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries,
Hats and Caps,
Boots and Shoes,
Hardware, Queensware, Cedarware, Crockery-ware, stone and earthen, Tin ware, Cane Fishing Rods, Ready-made Clothing, and in short, everything usually kept in a country store.

Fish, Salt, Bacon and Plaster, kept constantly for sale. Call and examine our goods and judge for yourselves. All kinds of country produce taken at the highest market price in exchange for Goods.

The highest market price paid for Grain. Prompt attention paid to storing and forwarding all kinds of Merchandize, Produce, &c. CUNNINGHAM & DUNN.
Huntingdon, Nov. 26, 1856.

NEW WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE.—JOHN FRISCH respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon county, that he has just opened a new store on Hill street, opposite Straus' Store, Huntingdon, for the sale of

GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

His stock is entirely new and of the best quality, and will be disposed of at fair prices.

The public generally are requested to call and examine for themselves.

Repairing of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, done in the best manner on short notice. JOHN FRISCH.
Huntingdon, Oct. 1, 1856.

TO COUNTRY DEALERS. AUGUST BRICKER, BOOT MAKER, No. 94 North Fourth street, third Boot Store below Race, Philadelphia, Wholesale and Retail dealer, will give full satisfaction to all who may patronise him. Country dealers, and persons wishing a good article, are invited to call.
Philadelphia, Nov. 19, 1856-3m.

PENNSYLVANIA COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE.—LOCATED AT YORK, PA.—Incorporated by authority of an act of Assembly, 1856. During the past year, upwards of *one hundred students* have been in attendance at this Institution, representing ten States, showing a popularity unsurpassed by any similar establishment.

COURSE OF STUDY Embraces Double Entry Book-keeping, as applied to Wholesale, Retail, Commission, Manufacturing, Shipping, Steam Boating, Individual, Partnership, Compound Company Business, Commercial Calculations, Mercantile Correspondence, Business Penmanship, Detecting Counterfeited and altered Bank Notes, and Lectures on Commercial Law and Political Economy.

For Circular, &c., address T. KIRK WHITE,
Nov. 12, 1856. President.

TO THE PUBLIC.—The undersigned informs his friends and the public generally, that he has leased the ORLANDO HOUSE, in the borough of Huntingdon, and is now prepared to accommodate with boarding and lodging all who may favor him with a call. His Bar is furnished with the best liquors.

LIVERY STABLE.—He has also provided himself with a good stock of Horses, Carriages, &c., for the accommodation of the public, at reasonable charges.

Huntingdon, April 7, 1856. WM. WILLIAMS.

MONEY, MONEY, MONEY.—Why be without Money? when it is just as easy for any one to be around with a pocket full as not, if they only think so. I have got a new article, from which from five to twenty dollars a day can be made, either by male or female. It is highly respectable business, and an article which is wanted in every family in the United States. Enclose me two dollars by mail, and I will forward by return mail a Circular, with full instructions in the art. The business is very easy. Try it, if you are out of employment, and you will never regret it; for it will be better for you to pay the above sum, and insure a good business, than to pay twenty-five cents for a spurious advertisement. This is no humbug. *Try it! Try it! Try it!* Address your letters to DWIGHT MONROE, New York.
Dec. 24, 1856-3m.

I sent one of my Circulars to an Editor in Georgia, and he gave me a notice in his paper like the following:

"Mr. Monroe sent me one of his Circulars, and I will just say to my readers that whoever of you are out of employment that Mr. Monroe's business is a good busines, and money can be made out of it by any one who engages in it, for it is no humbug."

H. ROMAN has just opened a very large stock of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, consisting of Coats, Pants, Vests, and other articles of gentlemen's wear. Call and examine for yourselves.

MOLASSES—Three hogsheads prime SYRUP, just received and for sale by
LOVE & McDIVIT.

40 TONS ANTHRACITE COAL just received and for sale by
Huntingdon, Dec. 17, 1856. CUNNINGHAM & DUNN.

LOOK HERE!—L. WESTBROOK has just arrived with a splendid assortment of BOOTS & SHOES—FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
☞Call and examine his stock. L. WESTBROOK.
Huntingdon, Oct. 8, 1856.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office at Mr. Hildebrand's, between the Exchange and Jackson's Hotel. Aug. 28, '55.

T. P. CAMPBELL, Attorney at Law, Office in the brick row near the Court House.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN.
SCOTT & BROWN, Attorneys at Law,
Huntingdon, Pa. Office same as that formerly occupied by Mr. Scott. Huntingdon, Oct. 17, 1853.

JOHN N. PROWELL, Attorney at Law, Will attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care. Huntingdon, July 20, 1855.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street.

J. & W. SAXTON, Huntingdon, Pa.—Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Grain, &c., &c.

WM. COLON, Dealer in Books, Stationary, Wall Paper, &c. &c.

D. P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO., Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

R. C. McGILL, Founder, Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa.

MOSES STROUS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, etc.

H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BENJ. JACOBS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.

LEVI WESTBROOK, Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, etc.

LONG & DECKER, Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Queensware, Flour, &c.

JOSEPH REIGGER, Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

LOVE and McDIVIT, Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Flour, &c.

JAS. A. BROWN and CO., Dealers in all kinds of Hardware.

OWEN BOAT, Carriage and Waggon Manufacturer.

ANDREW MOEBUS, Proprietor of the Broad Top House.

JOHN F. RAMEY, Practical Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.

REFERENCES—L. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

ORBISON, DORRIS & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Huntingdon.

MAGUIRE & PORT, Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Huntingdon.

KESSLER, WHITNEY & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Huntingdon.

POWEL, SAXTON & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. J. W. Saxton, Huntingdon; R. Hare Powel, 56 Walnut st., Philadelphia.

ANDREW PATRICK, Miner & Dealer in Broad Top Semi-Bituminous Coal; Coalmont, Huntingdon county, Pa.

CUNNINGHAM and DUNN, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Grain, Centre County Iron, &c. &c.

R. A. DORSEY. JAS. DOUGHERTY.
DORSEY & DOUGHERTY, Wholesale Dealers in TOBACCO AND SEGARS, No. 11 North Fifth Street, Philadelphia. [July 8, 1856.

UMBRELLAS and Parasols, of a new style, just received, and for sale by
apl16 J. & W. SAXTON.

DRS. MILLER & FRAZER, DENTISTS, Huntingdon, Pa. Office removed to the rooms adjoining the residence of R. A. Miller, near the Presbyterian Church.
January 14, 1857.

ATTENTION, ATTENTION!
Best Zinc Paint only $2 68 per keg.
Pure White Lead only $2 87 per keg.
And other paints in proportion, at the cheap Hardware Store of J. A. BROWN & CO.

BUILDERS, do you believe it? Nails are selling at $4 90 per keg, at the new Hardware Store of J. A. BROWN & CO.

MACKEREL, Codfish, Salmon, Herring, Pork, Hams & Sides, Shoulders, Lard and Cheese, constantly on hand and for sale by
J. PALMER & CO.,
April 2, 1856-3m. Market Street Wharf, Philadelphia.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!—JUST RECEIVED BY D. P. GWIN,
and now open and ready for customers. Call and examine my extensive assortment. D. P. GWIN.
Huntingdon, Oct. 1, 1856.

HISTORY OF THE EARLY SETTLEMENT OF THE JUNIATA VALLEY.—The citizens of Huntingdon county can procure the above work at the Bookstore of W. Colon, in Huntingdon, who will also mail it to any address on the receipt of two dollars. Huntingdon, July 23, 1856.

KEYSTONE STATE SAPONIFIER, or CONCENTRATED LYE, warranted to make soap without lye, and with little trouble. It makes hard, soft, and fancy soaps. For sale at the cheap Drug and Fancy Store of HENRY McMANIGILL.
Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

BAY RUM—A genuine article for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

FRESH lot of Balm of a Thousand Flowers, for sale at the new Drug, Fancy and Variety Store, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

GLASS of all sizes from 8x10 to 20x30, received and for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

CITRATE of Magnesia for sale at the New and Cheap Drug Store in Huntingdon, Pa.

SUPERIOR HORSE BALLS, at McMANIGILL'S.

SUPERIOR VANILLA BEAN for sale at the Cheap Drug Store, Market Square.

FANCY SOAPS, At the Cheap Store of H. McMANIGILL.

LEAD PIPE for sale at the Hardware Store, Huntingdon.

SCHENCK'S Pulmonic Syrup for the cure of Consumption, for sale by
HENRY McMANIGILL.

500 CHESTNUT POSTS for Sale by (sept10) CUNNINGHAM & DUNN.

35 SACKS COFFEE just received and for sale by CUNNINGHAM & DUNN.

BALSAM FIR for sale at the Cheap Drug Store of H. McMANIGILL.

TOBIAS' Venetian Liniment, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

LEMON SYRUP, a genuine article, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

Fresh lot of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for *sale at McManigill's Cheap Drug Store.*

HUSBAND'S celebrated Calcined Magnesia, for sale at the CHEAP DRUG STORE, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

SPERMACETI, a prime lot, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

DR. JOHN BULL'S Sarsaparilla, and DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, for sale at the Cheap Drug Store, by HENRY McMANIGILL.

DR. GREEN'S Aromatic Sap, for Stomach Complaints, for sale at the Variety Store of HENRY McMANIGILL.

GENUINE Electric Oil for sale at the CHEAP DRUG STORE, Market Square.

FRESH OLIVE OIL For sale at McMANIGILL'S.

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing *Stoves*—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. *Old metal* taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.
Huntingdon, April 20, 1856.

SPECIAL NOTICE!—R. C. McGILL wishes to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has bought the Alexandria Foundry, lately owned by Israel Graffius, Esq., together with its Patterns, Flasks and other contents. And from his long experience in the business, he hopes to obtain a share of the public patronage. As he has the Foundry *in full operation*, he can furnish all who may give him a call with all kinds of Castings, such as Rolling Mill, Forge, Grist and Saw Mill Castings—improved Thrashing Machine Castings. And in a short time will have Cook Stoves of various sizes and improved patterns for wood and coal.—Also, ten-plate, air-tight, parlor, and bar-room stoves, of various sizes, for wood or coal. Also, Castings for houses, cellar grates, such as Lintels, Sills, Sash weights, etc.—Ploughs of every description, the latest and most improved styles. Also, Sled Soles and Wagon Boxes, oven frames, large bells, and water pipes. Hollow ware—consisting of kettles, boilers, etc. Having turning lathes he will be able to furnish any of the above named articles of either wood or iron—and all other kinds of Castings, "too numerous to mention," all of which will be sold cheaper than ever for Cash and all kinds of country produce. Old metal will be taken in exchange for castings. Bring along your old metal, your cash and country produce, when any articles are wanted. R. C. McGILL.
Alexandria, April 23, 1856.

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